12 PAGES

The New York Times.

12 PAGES

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,174. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR, COLDER.

Stock Market—Dull and heavy.

Wheat, 96⅜; corn, 28½; cotton, 7 15-16.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of the Greater New York Commissioners. The bill to exempt the new canal bonds from taxation was advanced to third reading. The resolution expressing sympathy with Cuba was made a special order for Monday night. In the Assembly the Appropriation bill was amended. The bill to reorganize the Police Board of Richmond County was advanced to third reading. The Lexow resolution to investigate trusts was made a special order for Monday night. The Assembly Cities Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill to permit District Attorney Olcott to prepare his own civil service regulations. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported to the Assembly at Albany yesterday. Mrs. Clara Foltz has prepared a bill to create the office of Public Defender in each county. Among the bills presented were: To regulate ferry tolls from New York to Brooklyn; to permit policemen and firemen to ride free in this city, and for State grain elevators at Buffalo.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—The Senate considered the Nicaragua Canal bill yesterday, but did not fix a time for taking a vote. Mr. Hill's bill, fixing the terms of Postmasters, was debated, but not acted upon. Credentials for Addicks as Senator from Delaware were received and referred. The entire time of the House was taken up with the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, from the Tenth Virginia District. The right of Tucker (Dem.) to his seat was confirmed.

FOREIGN—The English Government has issued a blue book, containing the correspondence regarding the proposed reforms in Turkey. Full details of the recent massacre of a British expedition near Benin have been received. The Pope yesterday gave a reception to the Italian aristocracy. August Belmont's race horses arrived in London yesterday. About 2,500 lives were lost in the earthquakes in Kishm Island last Friday. Page 7.

Page 1.

A big miners' strike is threatened in Iowa and Illinois. Miners are to meet to-day to decide on the matter.

Three masked men captured an express train near Bankston, Ala., last night and robbed the safe in the express car.

Anton Eckes, the counterfeiter, who escaped from a train at Rome, N. Y., Tuesday, secured aid from a Churchville minister, but was recaptured yesterday.

A son was born to "Admiral Dot," the professional midget, whose name is Leopold Kahn, and his wife, who was Miss Lottie Swartwood, also a Lilliputian, at White Plains, yesterday.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that Representative Newlands had arranged a deal by which silver Senators in the next Senate would vote for a new tariff bill.

At Canton yesterday Lyman J. Gage of Chicago was under consideration as Secretary of the Treasury. To-day T. Jefferson Coolidge will be presented for a Cabinet place, but it is likely that Long will be the Massachusetts member.

Lieut. H. D. Wise was successful yesterday in an attempt to go aloft on a kite string. He had made many fruitless attempts and refused to be discouraged by his failures. He is the first man in America to make such an ascent, and the third man in the world to do so.

The three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, coal-laden and bound from Baltimore to Boston, drove onto the beach at Quoque, L. I., early yesterday morning, and was pounded to pieces. Her Captain and crew, numbering nine men, were lashed to the rigging. The life-savers shot five lines toward the vessel, but only one reached it. The seamen were drowned, while hundreds of people stood on the beach unable to aid them.

Page 2.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni was marked by very interesting addresses by President Patton, who alluded to Mr. Cleveland's address, and by President Low of Columbia, who spoke of the work on the Greater New York charter.

T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban Junta, gave out a statement to the effect that the Cubans had started a war for independence, and no promises of reforms from Spain would divert them from their object.

Page 3.

The steamship Galileo, which arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, sighted three wrecks on her round trip.

There seemed little prospect yesterday of the Atlas Line steamship Alvena, sunk on Sandy Hook bar, or any part of the cargo being saved.

Little of importance was done at the meeting of the Greater New York Commission on account of the small number of members present.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, will ask the Park Commissioners for a plot of ground for use as a city shade-tree nursery.

At the meeting of the King's Daughters Mrs. Isabella C. Davis was the principal speaker, and addresses were made by several well-known clergymen.

Col. Waring supplemented a report published yesterday, in which he shows there was a reduced relative percentage of increase in the cost of street cleaning for the year 1896.

Changes are contemplated at the Grand Central Station in order to give the roads more room. Two stories may be added and the ticket offices and waiting rooms may be combined.

The application to the courts for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Collis to clear Vesey Street of obstructions, which was to have been made yesterday by L. J. Callanan, was delayed, and will be made to-day.

A photograph with X rays, at the Hudson Street Hospital, showed deposits of lime in the brachial artery, which enabled the physicians to diagnose a serious physical condition. This is said to be the first time that this has been accomplished.

The District Attorney said yesterday that he is waiting for a copy of the evidence taken at the trial of Capt. Chapman before determining the advisability of prosecuting the persons who got up and also those who attended the Seeley dinner at Sherry's.

The Dock Board will ask the Secretary of War for permission to extend the pier lin 200 feet further out in the North River above Thirty-second Street. The board seeks to meet the requirements of the German lines, which now dock in Hoboken.

Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, visited the Dock Commission and the Produce Exchange in the interest of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, to point out the benefit which might accrue to the commerce of New York.

Justice Andrews has ordered a verdict for $50,000 obtained by F. L. Colwell against Dr. C. A. Tinker for alienating the affections of Mrs. Colwell set aside. Dr. Tinker was released from Ludlow Street Jail, and will have a chance to defend the suit.

James E. Lynn, who has been collecting money for making crayon portraits which were never delivered, was held for trial yesterday. A letter in his possession indicates that he had deserted his wife in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of German-American Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District, a resolution was adopted approving "any plan that may be proposed in the Legislature favoring the municipal ownership of gas works in the Greater New York."

Page 4.

Two rival lovers in Kentucky had a duel in presence of the girl they loved, and each killed the other.

Page 5.

It was reported at Chicago yesterday that all the elevated road systems in that city would be consolidated, with C. T. Yerkes at their head.

The Republican Editorial Association was entertained in Brooklyn with a trolley ride, a visit to the navy yard, and a banquet at the Union League Club.

A memorial service, chiefly of song, with an address by the Rev. Thomas McMillan for Henry E. Abbey, was held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé met yesterday and decided to purchase $16,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific.

At a meeting in behalf of home missions, the Rev. Dr. Babcock of Baltimore said a new line was being drawn between the East and West which only active missionary work could obliterate.

At the Klein arson trial, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Louis Rothman, who has been serving a fifteen-years' term in Sing Sing, testified that he set Klein's room on fire and received $100 for the work.

Company B captured the markmanship honors at the Seventh Regiment Armory range by breaking the record for the Kemp Trophy and making the best score for the Clark Trophy in this year's contest.

Leaking gas in a house at 382 Pleasant Avenue exploded yesterday morning, and set fire to a girl's clothing, badly burning her about the lower limbs. A workman sent to repair the leak was overcome by the gas. Both will recover.

Page 7.

The Oregon House was organized yesterday, a majority, instead of two-thirds of the members, electing a Speaker.

The opinion was generally expressed at Washington yesterday that Kenney, (Dem.) would be seated as Senator from Delaware.

W. A. Harris yesterday secured the Populist nomination for Senator from Kansas. There was no choice in Idaho, Utah, or South Dakota.

Page 11.

At the auction sale of the book collection of Henry F. Sewall yesterday rare editions of the New Testament and of Virgil caused sharp bidding. The sale will close to-day.

When Controller Eckels's circular to Presidents of National banks promulgating the rule requiring Directors to acknowledge by "individual signature" cognizance of the affairs of their banks was received in this city, bank officers had no open criticism to make upon it.

Page 12.

The twenty-eighth annual dinner of Sorosis was given at the Waldorf. About 150 members and guests were present.

Commissioner Welles is said to be contemplating a general shake-up of Brooklyn Police Captains, Sergeants, and desk Sergeants on Feb. 1.

At the annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade last night, Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo discussed the relations of business and politics.

The new Immigration bill has been agreed to by all the conferrees except one. It restricts the immigration aliens to those who give promise of making intelligent citizens.

The civil engineers, now holding their annual session, inspected the new Cornell Dam, rode over the New York Central Railroad's new steel bridge over the Harlem, and enjoyed their annual ball.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan intimated that the arbitration treaty with Great Britain could not be taken up until the Nicaragua Canal bill was out of the way.

In a discussion of papers treating of consumption read at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, last night, the recent action of the Board of Health looking toward isolation of patients was considered.

Ex-Senator Edmunds heartily indorses the treaty of arbitration. In a letter to gentlemen who sought his opinion on the subject he disposes of the criticisms against the treaty in brief but strong terms.

The first meeting of the Republican County Committee for this year was held in the hall of the Masonic Temple. Because of contests in the Second and Twenty-fifth Districts, permanent organization was prevented. Edward Lauterbach was chosen temporary Chairman.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
The United Service.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calandars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.

SON FOR "ADMIRAL DOT."

Famous Midget of White Plains Now Has a Male Heir.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A son was born to-day to "Admiral Dot" and his wife, who was Miss Lottie Swartwood, also a Lilliputian. The infant weighs seven pounds and seems altogether normal.

Barnum's famous midget in private life is Leopold Kahn, and has kept the "Admiral Dot" Hotel here three years. With his 48½ inches he is a popular landlord, First Assistant Foreman of Independent Engine Company No. 2, member of the Foresters and Junior Order of American Mechanics, sings first bass in the White Plains Concordia, is one of the founders of the new Eccentric Club, and is the pet of all the women. He was born in San Francisco, of a family that "has one midget in every generation." It was his turn to be a mite, though his father weighed 250 pounds. His mother, who lives with him, weighs 200 pounds, and his only brother is 6 feet in height. Barnum took him up in 1871 and made him famous all over America and Europe, with Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt. In 1877 he joined the American Lilliputians, playing in several farces, traveled with Forepaugh's Circus from 1890 to 1892, and then became one of the Royal Midget Company, in "Gulliver's Travels," in which Miss Swartwood was the Fairy Queen. They were married in New York, Aug. 14, 1892, with great pomp. Their daughter, Hazel, was born a year later.

It is a curious fact that "Admiral Dot" was of normal size at birth, and for several years thereafter he grew like any ordinary child. Then suddenly his growth stopped. It is possible his child may follow this course.

A Missing Woman Found.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—A correspondent at Hyden, Leslie County, reports the finding of Polly Feltner, aged nineteen, whose clothing was found by the roadside, and for whose alleged murder a negro—William Garnett—narrowly escaped lynching. The alleged victim is now working on a farm in Perry County, wearing the garb of a man. The woman, it is said, preferred to live the life of a man. On the truth becoming known, Garnett was released from custody.

Paid for by Baptist Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A creed census of the Divinity School of Chicago University reveals the fact that of 200 divinity students being enrolled with Baptist money, only 148 are Baptists. The others are distributed as follows: Presbyterians, 14; Methodists, 10; Congregationalists, 10; Seventh Day Adventists, 5; Independent Liberal, 1; United Brethren, 1; Roman Catholic, 1; Jewish, 1; Unitarian, 1; Disciples, 8.

John Randolph Tucker Very Ill.

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 21.—The condition of John Randolph Tucker was not so favorable to-day, although he rested quietly last night. He is dangerously ill.

GAGE FOR THE TREASURY

The Chicago Banker Under Consideration at Canton.

MR. CULLOM'S CHANCES WANING

T. Jefferson Coolidge to be Presented for a Cabinet Place—Long, However, Probably Will Be the Massachusetts Member.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, who was first mentioned in these dispatches as a Cabinet possibility, is being seriously considered with reference to his availability for appointment to the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gage is a widely known banker, but from a party point of view is opposed by some of the active Republicans of Illinois on the ground that he is a "Mugwump." Judge Grosscup of Chicago had some conversation to-day with Major McKinley on the subject of Mr. Gage and the Treasury portfolio.

It may be deemed certain that Senator Cullom will not be Secretary of the Treasury. He is not a candidate for this or any other Cabinet position, but has been seriously considered from time to time as a Cabinet possibility, and may be offered the portfolio of the Interior.

Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan had another interview with the President-elect to-day in the interest of Gen. R. A. Alger, and left for Washington this afternoon apparently satisfied with the result of his talk. Senator Burrows repeated the assertion that there were no longer any differences between Senator Sherman and Gen. Alger.

Four representative ex-Confederate soldiers from the Valley of Virginia—John R. Roller, Col. John A. Gibson, A. P. Funkhauser, and G. W. Hedrick—called to-day to invite Major McKinley to attend a great peace meeting in the Shenandoah Valley early next Autumn. It is proposed to have several thousand Union and Confederate veterans meet on the Southern soil upon that occasion. Major McKinley will probably deliver an address.

N. O. Murphy of Arizona discussed the politics of that Territory with Major McKinley to-day. He said M. H. McCord, Burt Dunlap, and Drs. Evans and Goodrich are the prominent candidates for appointment as Governor of the Territory.

The committee of Boston gentlemen who are expected in Canton to-morrow are coming, it is learned, from the East to urge the President-elect to appoint T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts to the Cabinet. It may be stated almost positively that the only Massachusetts man who is likely to be invited into Major McKinley's Cabinet is ex-Gov. John D. Long, and his selection seems practically determined upon.

C. L. Magee of Pittsburg is among the political visitors expected here Friday.

JUDGE McKENNA TALKS.

There Are Obstacles in the Way of His Entering the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Joseph McKenna, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, has arrived in this city direct from Canton, where he has been in conference with President-elect McKinley.

"I have been to Canton," said Judge McKenna, "and I have talked with the President-elect concerning the Cabinet and concerning my taking a position therein. But I wish to say that some statements have been made in the newspapers concerning me that are not just so. I do not deny that I may enter President McKinley's Cabinet, but there are some obstacles which may prevent my doing so."

TRACY FOR THE NAVY.

His Selection Would Not Offend Mr. Platt.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Republicans who discuss the recent visit of Edward Lauterbach to Canton believe that Mr. Lauterbach has not told all that was said at their interview.

Good organization men say that former Secretary B. F. Tracy would be perfectly satisfactory to the regulars and they would not be surprised if Major McKinley asked him to again become the head of the Navy Department.

Gen. Tracy is close enough to Mr. Platt. He is to make one of the speeches at the dinner to Mr. Platt next week, and it is said he was put on the list of speakers at Mr. Platt's own suggestion. If it were not for his large law practice, which he might hesitate to abandon, his friends here say they would regard him as more available than any other man in the State.

SHERMAN INDORSED.

New Yorkers Want the Utica Man to Have a Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Republican members of Congress from New York decided to-day to unite in asking Major McKinley to appoint Representative Sherman of the Utica District to a Cabinet position.

They say his appointment would be acceptable to all factions in the Empire State and would reflect credit on the Administration.

They are not particular as to which department he may be assigned, but will insist that he be made a member of the Cabinet.

WORKING FOR GEN. PORTER.

It Was Said Mayor Strong and Mr. Bliss Had Gone to Canton.

The movement in favor of the selection by President-elect McKinley of Gen. Horace Porter for Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy is being very urgently pushed by his friends in this city.

William Brookfield was of the opinion yesterday that Gen. Porter would go into the Cabinet.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who declined a Cabinet appointment, was not to be found either at his office or his residence. He did not attend the meeting of the American Protective Tariff League, of which he was re-elected President.

Mayor Strong did not appear at his office at all yesterday. It was said at his office that he was ill at home.

The Mayor and Mr. Bliss have been foremost in the effort to secure the selection of Gen. Porter for the Cabinet, and it was rumored that they had both made a hurried trip to Canton in the interest of the General.

It is known that scores of letters in Gen. Porter's behalf have been sent to the President-elect within the past few days. The General is solidly backed for an appointment by all of Major McKinley's friends in the Union League Club.

PROF. VON HOLST VERY ILL.

Fears that He Will Not Return to the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Prof. Herman Von Holst of the Department of History at the University of Chicago is very ill in Naples, Italy. Fears are expressed that he will be unable to resume his work this Spring, and it may be that he will be compelled to permanently remain away from the rigorous climate of Chicago.

Last Fall Prof. Von Holst left, with his family, for Italy in search of improved health, and he was expected to return in April. Information has been received, however, of a serious relapse which he has suffered, and his serious condition has caused much alarm among his friends. His present illness was brought on by overwork.

Germany claims Prof. Von Holst as her adopted son, and showered honors on him in rapid succession, and that in spite of the fact that he has always been a stanch opponent of monarchical power.

PREACHER AIDS A FUGITIVE

A Counterfeiter Deludes a Churchville Minister.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Anton Eckes, the Buffalo counterfeiter, who escaped from the United States officials while on a New York Central train at this station Tuesday morning, was brought to Rome this evening from Norwich, where he was caught this morning.

Eckes says that after he escaped he walked to the village of Churchville, six miles southwest of Rome, to the house of a German minister. He succeeded in enlisting the parson's sympathies by telling him that he had worked for a baker who had been arrested for counterfeiting, and that he was arrested, too, but was entirely innocent.

The minister took him in and kept him until last night, giving him a file to remove a handcuff from his wrist and a razor to shave off his mustache. The minister last night suspected that he was harboring a criminal, and, fearing he might get into trouble over the matter, he took the man to Verona Village and left him. Eckes walked from there to Morrisville, twenty-four miles, by the way of Vernon and Munnsville, arriving there at 9:20 o'clock this morning. He had 90 cents in money, and bought a ticket to Norwich, where he was recaptured.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—United States Marshal Peck has decided to remove Marshal Kane and Assistant Moesch of Buffalo because of neglect of duty in permitting Counterfeiter Eckes to escape while en route to Albany for trial.

A BIG MINERS' STRIKE COMING.

Twenty Thousand Men Likely to be Thrown Out of Work.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 21.—It is almost certain that there will be a big miners' strike in this district, involving about 20,000 miners, as a result of the coal war which has compelled operators to reduce wages. Miners have been asked to accept 50 cents for all coal taken out, instead of the old scale of 80 cents for all that passes over the screen. The operators claim that there is little difference in the two rates, but the miners declare they cannot live at the reduced rate and will strike.

The operators say the men must take the reduced wages or be locked out. The miners will meet to-morrow in convention and deliver an ultimatum, which will demand finally the restoration of the scale.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 21.—That a strike of great magnitude is about to be inaugurated in the Braidwood Coal Field is assured. A mass meeting held on the prairie resulted in the men deciding to stop work in No. 3 Shaft of the Star Company. The following resolution was passed:

"That the men working be given one day to square up their places and bring out their tools; that we request all shafts belonging to the association or pool to suspend work, until after the district convention of this northern field is held; that we send a committee around the district to notify the miners of the action of this meeting."

Another meeting will be held in Coal City to-morrow.

DEAL FOR A TARIFF BILL.

Reported Alliance of Free-Silver Senators and McKinley Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It is understood that Representative Newlands of Nevada has successfully negotiated a treaty with a sufficient number of free-silver Senators from the West to insure the passage of a tariff bill at the special session.

The deal has been of the most confidential character, and very few people outside of those directly concerned and those in the innermost secrets of Major McKinley are supposed to know anything about it.

The perfect symmetry of the new tariff bill may be somewhat disturbed by the necessity for robust recognition of interests represented by the free-silver allies of the "straight-out" Republicans, but the practical side of the case demanded such recognition. The very utmost that can be hoped for by the next Administration, even allowing for the seating of Du Pont of Delaware, which is an improbability, is forty-five, in the Senate, or just half of the total membership.

There are only two directions from which help can be obtained—viz., from the sound-money Democrats or the free silver Republicans. Senator-elect McEnery of Louisiana has said that he would vote for and support a tariff bill that would give recognition to sugar, but that is indefinite, and outside of him there is no assurance that any of the sound-money Democrats would help out. They cannot be depended upon in a crisis which would involve the issue of free trade and protection. The practical solution, therefore, was found to lie in the direction of the free silver Republicans, who have a natural predilection for protection.

A Receiver Asked For.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A bill for a receiver for the Board of Trade firm of E. S. Murray & Co. was filed in the Circuit Court to-day. The complainant is George W. Wylie, the active manager of the firm, and he makes his partner, E. S. Murray, defendant. He says Murray went to Wyoming to raise more capital, and has not returned. The firm owes about $8,000, and has $5,900 locked up in E. S. Dreyer's insolvent bank.

Only Electors to Hold Office.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—The Arkansas State Senate to-day passed a bill, introduced by Senator Witt, providing that hereafter none but qualified electors shall hold any position within the gift of the Arkansas Legislature. The army of females who besiege the members at every session to secure their vote for a clerkship is responsible for the action of the Senate. The bill will meet the approval of a large majority of Arkansas voters.

ALOFT ON A KITE STRING

Lieut. Wise at Last Succeeds in His Flying Experiments.

PERSISTED DESPITE FAILURE.

His Ascent Made from Governors Island Yesterday—First Man in America and Third in the World to Achieve Such a Feat.

The kite-flying experiments of Lieut. H. D. Wise, on Governors Island, have at last been successful, and the Lieutenant is the first man in America to go aloft on a kite string. He made an ascent yesterday when the wind was blowing fifteen miles an hour.

Lieut. Wise's kites have attracted attention for six months. They have been numerous, of varied patterns, and flown in twos, threes, fours, and sixes.

The kites used yesterday were of the Hargrave type. They are parallelopiped frames, stiffened by wire braces, and wrapped about at either end by strong cotton cloth. The ends are open, and the space on the sides between the cloth bands is also open. Four of them were used, forming two tandems. The cloth spread about the ends forms the lifting surface. On the smallest kite the lifting surface was 20 square feet, and on the kite which went on the same line with it, tandem, but 150 feet lower, the spread was 90 square feet of lifting surface. These two were raised first, till the lower one had been run out 150 feet, and then the other two were raised similarly and the two strings connected to a common one.

Of the second two kites, one had a lifting surface of 40 square feet and the other 160 square feet. Before these second kites were sent up, the largest of the first two collapsed and it was necessary to pull it in and replace it with a duplicate. The Lieutenant was assisted by Corp. Lewis and five men in raising the first tandem, the quarter-inch manila rope used being passed around a windlass that had been secured to a tree. Four additional men were then required to hold them while the line was being connected with that of the second tandem. Each was made fast to an iron ring, to which the main line was then attached, and passed about the windlass. This line was of one-half-inch manila rope.

On the ring was fixed also a pulley block with a line of half-inch manila rope 100 feet long. A boatswain's chair hung from one end of this line, while the other end was held by two men on the ground. The main line was then played out till the iron ring was about 50 feet above the earth. The chair was held down to the ground and the check line run out through the pulley till it was taut.

Failure and Then Success.

The wind was then from the southeast and the kites were pulling about 400 pounds. Presently the wind's velocity fell from fifteen to twelve miles an hour. Lieut. Wise got into the boatswain's chair and directed the men who had hold of the check line to hoist him up. As they pulled the line through the block, however, it only sagged the main line. The kites were not able to lift him with the wind then blowing. Then the wind increased, the main line tautened, and the men again pulled on the check line, and the Lieutenant was swung off his feet. They pulled him up about twenty feet, and as the wind varied in its velocity the main line sagged and tautened alternately, letting him up and down.

As the check line passed through a device close by the chair, it was subject to the control of the Lieutenant sitting in the chair, as well as of those who held the end on the ground. The lieutenant came down presently, and waited for a stiffer wind. It came presently and he was again hauled up all the way to the ring, which, with the sag his weight caused, was then forty-two feet above the ground, or a little higher than the eaves of the officers' quarters. By playing out the main line from the windlass he could, of course, have gone higher, in which case the check rope would have been made fast at the chair and the ground end let go. In view of the collapse of the ninety-foot kit at the start, the Lieutenant was not inclined to take the risk, especially as he was not provided with a parachute.

Only Two Other Such Ascents.

Only two other ascents by kites have been made. One was in England by Capt. H. Baden Powell of the Scots Grays, who went up one hundred feet armed with a parachute, the other was by Lawrence Hargrove in Australia, who went up forty feet.

Lieut. Wise, who is connected with the Ninth Infantry stationed on Governors Island, is making his experiments on his own responsibility. He believes that the kite can be made of value for military reconnoissance.

He said last night: "I think that possibly these kites may be exceedingly useful. A number of able students, such as Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Marvin of the Weather Bureau, and Civil Engineer Charut of Chicago, have been investigating the subject. I think that ultimately a kite will be perfected that will carry a man in a gale that would tear a captive balloon to pieces. The portability of these kites must contribute to their usefulness. They will, however, always labor under the difficulties of requiring a strong breeze. The four I used to-day weighed altogether sixty-five pounds. The frames are made of spruce and the covers of strong cotton cloth. They are of the cellular form. Each has four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces. The kite is my own modification of the Hargrove kite. The modification is a structural one rather than one of principle, and I do not claim much credit for it."

Lieut. Wise said that he had worked hard and given much study to the methods of those who had been pioneers in this line of effort. "I have never made any experiments," he said, "till I have worked them out in theory. I have had a great deal of bad luck, however, and the number of kites that have broken has sometimes been discouraging. The largest cost about $12. I have now about sixty kites of many kinds. I use different forms for different purposes."

Southern Pacific Officials Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Several of the high officials of the Southern Pacific are ill. General Manager Kruttschnit is down with the grip; General Superintendent Fillmore has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia and is in Arizona with Vice President Crocker, who fled from San Francisco to escape the same disease, and Vice President Stubbs is almost disabled from rheumatism.

TRAIN ROBBED IN ALABAMA.

Three Masked Men Loot a Southern Express Company Safe Near Bankston.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—Train No. 35 on the Southern Railway, an express from Washington to Greenville, Miss., was captured at Bankston, Ala., seventy miles west of Birmingham, this evening, and robbed.

The robbery was committed by three masked men, and was similar in every respect to the robbery committed at the same place about six weeks ago.

The train left Birmingham at 4 o'clock this afternoon in charge of Conductor Wilmot and Engineer Brown. Baggage Master Falkner and Express Messenger Wert were in charge of the baggage and express car. They used the same car. Falkner had just been put on the run, and both were amply armed, as has been the custom since the first robbery at Bankston. The two men were put together for additional safety, and were cautioned before they left Birmingham to keep a sharp lookout and to let no one in the car. W. C. Agee, route agent of the Southern Express Company, was also aboard.

At Berry Station, this side of Bankston, three masked men boarded the front end of the baggage car, and one climbed over the tender and pointed a pistol at Engineer Brown. Brown was ordered to keep the train going until the North River Bridge, two miles ahead, should be reached. He obeyed.

When the bridge was reached the train stopped, and one of the occupants of the baggage car opened the side door to see what was the matter. He was confronted with two shotguns, and fell back in the car.

Two of the robbers then entered the car, broke open the local safe, and took the contents, which were several hundred dollars. The big through safe was not touched. The engineer was then ordered to move on, and he did so.

The whole affair took but twelve minutes. The train porter was dropped where the robbery took place to mark the spot.

A special train, with dogs and officers, left Birmingham for the scene at 10 o'clock to-night. The air is cool and moist, and a good trail for the dogs undoubtedly will be struck. It is believed certain that the robbers are those who committed the first robbery. The scene is in the wild and rugged country made famous as the haunt of "Rube" Burrows, the noted train robber and outlaw.

TREASURE OF A MISER.

Frederick Fuchs Is Thought to Have Been at Least $200,000.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 21.—A search about the house of Frederick Fuchs, which was made to-day, increased the amount of money and valuable papers which were found yesterday after Fuchs was carried home in a dying condition. He was a miser, and lived alone in an old house near Germania.

His wealth is estimated at almost $200,000. To-day the searchers found buried in the cellar an old iron pot containing $23,000 worth of Government bonds. Mortgages on property in Philadelphia and other places were found. The body will be buried in the cemetery in Galloway Township.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S SUIT.

An Hour Passed Between Two Court-Rooms in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Injunction proceedings recently instituted against her former husband kept Mrs. Leslie Carter gravitating for an hour this morning between the courtrooms of Judges Payn and Brentano.

Judge Brentano last Tuesday vacated the order restraining Leslie Carter from removing his son beyond the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, and Mrs. Carter at once obtained a new order from Judge Payn. The latter said this morning that had he known of Judge Brentano's action he would not have interfered. Judge Brentano, in turn, said he would not interfere with any case in which Judge Payn had taken action, and the march between the courtrooms was recommenced and continued all the morning.

Tennessee's Governor Inaugurated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Robert L. Taylor to-day for the third time was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee. Both incoming and retiring Governors delivered addresses.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, slightly colder.

The barometer has risen slowly from the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast and rapidly in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and over Central Rocky Mountain districts. The depression which was central over the Middle Atlantic States this morning has passed eastward to the New England coast, and there is a second disturbance to the north of Minnesota. It is warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and from Dakota and Wyoming over Texas. It is decidedly colder in Montana and at Northwestern Canadian stations, and slightly colder in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf States, and Florida. The weather is fair to-night throughout the Ohio Valley and generally cloudy in the Northern States, with local snows in the lake regions and the Northwest. The indications are that the weather will continue fair from Southern New England southwestward over the Southern States. Local snows are likely to continue in the lake regions and the Northwest. It will be slightly colder in the Atlantic coast States north of South Carolina, and decidedly colder in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	28	42	40
6 A. M.	29	43	45
9 A. M.	30	44	45
12 M.	36	43	45
4 P. M.	33	41	45
6 P. M.	33	39	43
9 P. M.	33	38	41
12 P. M.	35	37	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¾
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1896	31
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

SEA CLAIMED NINE VICTIMS

Crew of the Schooner Nahum Chapin Drowned off Quogue, L. I.

LIFE SAVERS' VAIN EFFORTS.

Five Lines Shot Out, but Only One Reached the Vessel—It Pounded to Pieces, While Hundreds Stood Powerless on the Beach.

QUOGUE, L. I., Jan. 21.—The three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, Capt. S. E. Arey, coal-laden from Baltimore to Boston, came ashore here early this morning. She was heavily laden, and while the life-savers and hundreds of persons stood on the beach powerless to render aid, the schooner pounded to pieces on the bar, and her Captain and crew of eight men were drowned.

No one will ever know what brought the Chapin ashore, but it is thought she sprung a leak, and that in a vain effort to save his ship and his crew, Capt. Arey beached her.

Last night was a wild one on the coast. It rained hard and a high sea drove the breakers far upon the beach and sent scud flying 300 yards inshore. The beach patrol was changed frequently during the night, and the men at all stations were on the watch constantly. No one was allowed to sleep and the apparatus was constantly ready to start. All night the life-saving men had their oilers ready where they could jump into them at a moment's notice.

Life Savers Go Out.

Such was the condition in the Quogue Life Saving Station this morning when a few minutes after 4 o'clock Patrolman Charles Carter burst into the room with the news that a big three-master was on the outer bar half a mile from the station. Capt. Charles Herman and his men were at the lines of the beach apparatus before Carter had told his story in full, and within two minutes they were out on the sand dragging their wagon across the beach in the direction of the wreck.

Carter was returning, after meeting the patrol of the next station, when he first saw the schooner. It was then 3:55. The schooner was about 600 yards off shore, and had evidently just grounded. She was burning two white lights and one red light. She was under all lower sail, and her spanker had three reefs in it. She had run into a bar which skirts the beach for some distance. Over it in rough weather the waves race with terrible power and velocity. Inside this bar is a second one, with a short width of deep water intervening. The inner bar is about 400 yards off shore.

The schooner was still on the outer bar when the life-savers reached the scene. It was about 4:30 when the wagon came to a halt opposite her. She could be seen dimly as she rose and fell and twisted under the influence of the waves.

Could Not Launch a Boat.

The life savers soon saw it would be folly to launch their boat. They would surely have been beaten back by the combined force of the wind and waves, and would have expended their strength without accomplishing anything. In a few moments after their arrival, however, they had the beach anchor down and everything was put in readiness to send a line to the ship whenever a favorable opportunity should arrive.

A great bonfire, designed to light the men on the ship to safety if they should take to the water, was built on the beach, and scores of villagers who had arrived in the meantime gathered driftwood and kept the flames burning brightly. A number of rockets was sent up to give the seamen notice that help would be offered.

As the east began to grow gray the life savers could make out the forms of nine men in the rigging of the schooner. Six of them were in the fore rigging on the port side, and three were on the flying jibboom. It was seen that they were lashed to the rigging.

First Line Fell Short.

As soon as the light was strong enough to admit of signaling the attention of the endangered sailors was attracted, and one of them waved something. Immediately the first line was shot, and the bomb went straight for the schooner, carrying behind it the light line to be used in hauling out the heavy traveling line, the hawser, and the breeches buoy. The crowd on shore intently watched the flight of the projectile as it curved upward and then went down until it fell with a heavy splash only a few yards short of the schooner.

There were many expressions of disappointment from the anxious watchers on the beach. In a moment, however, the men were in action again. Many rushed forward and grasped the line, and dozens of strong arms pulled the rope back faster than the life-saving men could coil it for another shot.

Second Line Beaten Back.

Again the mortar was loaded and again the line went singing toward the vessel. The elevation was better judged, for the line went across the schooner. The exultation of the watchers, however, was only temporary. As the line settled on the deck there came a big wave, the schooner lurched, and the line slipped and sank. Again it was recoiled. The day was dawning then, and with the light came higher wind. When the line was fired for the third time the wind was too much for it, and it fell short.

While the line was being coiled for a fourth attempt a change took place in the situation. The waves had been running higher and higher, and at 4:50 the schooner floated from the outer bar, plunged for a minute in the trough of the sea between the two bars, and then drove heavily upon the inner bar. At 5 o'clock she lay almost broadside on 450 yards from the shore. She kept working slowly landward under the pressure of the wind and sea.

At 5:30 the fourth shot was fired. The wind drove the line back and it failed to reach. The fifth shot was fired with the heaviest charge possible, and during a momentary lull in the gale. The line was well directed and went over the rigging and hung there safely. The men in the rigging made attempts to reach it, but could not. They had lashed themselves with rope bights and did not dare leave their places.

Every wave lifted the schooner clear of the sand, and as the water rolled on shoreward the schooner sank back upon the sand with a thump that each time threatened to smash in her ribs and break her keelson. It seemed to those on shore that every time the schooner sank it must throw the men in the rigging from their places

and hurl them into the sea. To leave the places of comparative safety they had taken would have been certain death.

Schooner Goes to Pieces.

It was 7:02 o'clock when the schooner made the fatal plunge. She was lifted on the crest of a giant wave for a moment, and then hurled back upon the hard beach. The catastrophe, which had been expected, came then. The ship's ribs were crushed in, and in a minute she was a mass of wreckage. The mizzenmast tottered and swayed for a second, and then fell to port, and as it went down the foremast followed, and before the foremast had struck the water with its six men, the aftermast went by the board, and the nine men were lost. Once more a wave lifted the schooner, and when the last blow came the schooner went to pieces.

The crowd had little more to see. The wreck was complete, for it would seem that not a timber remained attached to another. The nine human beings in the rigging had not the faintest chance for their lives after the masts went, so the villagers, who had remained for three hours on the beach, went homeward. The life-savers dug up their anchor, reloaded their cart, and, leaving a guard to watch for bodies and wreckage, started back to the station.

One Body Came Ashore.

Within an hour after the schooner went to pieces the wreckage began to come ashore. It was mostly in the form of kindling wood. For a mile up and down the beach the seething breakers were filled with timbers and sticks. Those who remained on the beach to take salvage dragged portions ashore when they could. It was about half-past 8 when, in the midst of a breaker that rolled upon the shore laden with debris, there came a body. It was caught before the waves could reclaim it and was dragged up out of the reach of the waters. It was that of a man of powerful build, with reddish beard, apparently the Captain of the schooner.

During the day the ship's papers drifted in, but her log did not appear. Later on there came floating in a doll, and a short time after the doll a child's chair was hurled upon the beach.

Some of those who were upon the beach at the time of the topping of the masts assert that one of the nine figures in the rigging was that of a woman, and that she was attired in a man's clothing. They also think that she had a little child with her. In the gloom, made doubly deep by the fine rain, they may have erred.

List of the Sailors.

The men who went down in the wreck were:

Captain S. E. Arey, part owner, of Malden, Mass.; leaves a wife and three children.

First Mate Alfred E. Davis of Malden, Mass.; leaves a wife and one child.

Second Mate L. A. Maddock of Cambridge, Mass.; leaves a wife and one child.

Seamen Albert Lowe, John Neiber, R. O. Anderson, Victor Strachen, Oscar Anderson and Antonio Aucyanich.

The seamen were shipped at Boston just prevous to the sailing of the schooner on Jan. 6.

Among those familiar with wrecks, the total destruction of the Chapin is said to have been unprecedented on a sandy beach. Had she been pounding upon a rocky reef, the destruction could not have been more complete, and could not have been accomplished in less time. The beach, however, is as hard as any rock. After two days of pounding by the waves, the sodden sand must have been unyielding.

Capt. H. B. Palmer has taken charge of the wreckage on the part of the underwriters. Among the things he found was a bundle of photographs of a man. There were twenty of them, and they had been taken in every part of the globe. Some were taken in China, others in India, some in England, France, Italy, South America, and in the United States ports. It would seem they formed a record of the voyages of the man whom they represent.

Justice of the Peace Marcus C. Griffin, in the absence of the Coroner, gathered a jury and held the inquest over the body of the man washed ashore. A verdict of death by drowning was given.

Theories on the Wreck.

Capt. Herman and Patrolman Carter believe the schooner had to be beached to save her, and that she was run ashore by her Captain after she had sprung a leak. She was, Carter thinks, headed directly inshore when she struck, and the Captain had no idea he would encounter the bar so far from the beach line. The fact that her sails were standing and only the spanker reefed is thought to indicate she was riding out the storm under very little sail when she began to make water faster than the pumps could dispose of it, or else the pumps, as is often the case with coal-laden vessels, choked with coal, and could not be worked. Then it is thought the Captain ordered all lower sails up, and with every inch that could be crowded on she was headed for the beach.

CAPTAIN'S FAMILY AT HOME.

They Had Accompanied Him on Voyages Until a Year Ago.

MALDEN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Capt. Arey, who lost his life in the wreck of the schooner Nahum Chapin, leaves a widow and four children, residing in Tufts Street, this city. All are at present at home, so that the woman and child who were supposed to have been seen clinging to the rigging of the foremast, and were at last swept into the sea, were not his wife and child.

Capt. Arey's family had always gone with him on his voyages up to a year ago. Capt. Arey was thirty-six years of age. He was a native of Owl's Head, Me., and had followed the sea since he was eighteen years old. He was first officer of the wrecked vessel for ten years.

Description of the Schooner.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The schooner Nahum Chapin, wrecked near Quogue, L. I., was built at Rockland, Me., in 1882, by Cobb, Wright & Co., and registered 567 tons. She was 145 feet long and had 35 feet breadth of beam and 15 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She was valued at about $15,000, and is partially insured in the Boston Marine Insurance Company.

Messrs. Peter McIntyre & Co. of Boston were the managing owners, while the estate of Capt. S. F. Arey had a large ownership. The schooner's cargo consisted of 1,020 tons of bituminous coal, consigned to the West End Street Railway Company, and valued at about $3,417. The cargo is fully covered by insurance.

Storm Damage at Coney Island.

The storm of Wednesday night did further damage to the beach at Coney Island and thereabout. Considerable of the flooring on one of the piers at the island was ripped up and washed away, and additional damage was done to the music stand at Brighton. Much of the beach was washed away between the Ocean Parkway and Brighton. The sidewalks on Sea Breeze Avenue were carried out to sea, and the old sewer on the avenue was laid bare for a long distance. The tide rose to a great height, and snapped the piles which had been driven in front of where the Ocean House formerly stood. The hotel, which was moved back 200 feet, is surrounded by a lake several acres in extent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Hickok-Aldrich Company of Buffalo, to deal in and stable horses; capital $25,000. Directors—Theodore O. Hickok, Syracuse; Arthur R. Peck, Syracuse, and Adelbert D. Cronk, East Buffalo.

—The Eastern Parkway Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $250,000. Directors—Sherman Evarts, New York; J. W. Brown, Thomas Monahan, John T. Walker, Frederick W. Rowe, and Bement P. Sharp, Brooklyn, and Arthur W. Pierce, Woodfords, Me.

—The Metropolitan Amusement Company of New York City, to purchase and lease on royalty and produce musical plays, comedies, or operas; capital, $10,000. Directors—John F. Harley of New York and William B. Gotlieb, Frederick S. Doremus, Samuel E. Rorke, and Frank Robinson of New York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Copeland Building was destroyed by fire this morning. The building belonged to the Erie Railroad. Loss, $6,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 21.—The eastern power station of the Toronto Electric Light and Power Company, situated on the Esplanade, was burned this morning. Loss, $150,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Fire to-day in the building 75 and 77 Commercial Street, occupied by Charles E. Moody & Co., wholesale grocers, caused a loss of $75,000. The building is owned by the Silas Pierce estate.

PRINCETON'S ALUMNI DINE

Praise for President Cleveland's Words to the Students.

LOW SPEAKS OF THE CHARTER.

An Annual Banquet in Which Many Live Subjects Were Brought Up, Especially in President Patton's Address.

The Princeton Alumni had their annual dinner last night in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy, under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New York.

Two hundred alumni and guests sat down to the banquet a little after 7 o'clock. All over the rich ornaments of the hall were draped the National flag, and the orange and black colors of Princeton University. Two tigers, emblems of "Old Nassau," were placed behind the speakers. They gave a certain familiarity to the scene, and a waiter observed that he thought it was a Tammany dinner, until he heard the "Siss, boom, ah!" of the old collegians.

The hall was crowded. President John L. Cadwalader of the Princeton Society presided over the banquet, and the Secretary, George William Burleigh, superintended affairs on the floor. At the tables the "classes" were grouped, as far as was possible, the elder alumni occupying the centre of the hall, with the graduates of the nineties ranged on each side.

There was a wonderful supply of enthusiasm, and the boys burst intermittently with snatches of college songs and college cries, cheering the prominent men present, and recurring always to their three cheers and a tiger for "old Nassau." When the name of the President of Yale was mentioned the younger members sang the ditty commemorating Princeton's great football victory over "Eli."

Those Who Were Present.

The guests were: President Francis L. Patton of Princeton, President Seth Low of Columbia, James C. Carter of Harvard, Joseph H. Twichell of Yale, Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton, William E. Annin of Princeton, Henry E. Howland of Yale, William Libbey, Princeton; Garret W. Cochran, Captain of the Princeton University Football Association; Alexander Olyphant, U. S. Naval Academy; John J. McCook, Robert N. Thompson, U. S. Naval Academy; Charles S. Gleed, University of Kansas; Abram S. Hewitt, John S. Billings, and Charles E. Green.

Among the Alumni were:

H. M. Alexander, James W. Alexander, Joseph Cross, Spencer Trask, William B. Hornblower, Howard Duffield, Charles Scribner, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Henry F. Osborn, Alanson T. Enos, Samuel Alexander, Arthur H. Scribner, Job E. Hedges, Thomas M. Markoe, J. J. Olcott, D. C. Blair, William C. Stitt, James Richards, E. S. Atwater, Hugh Smythe, Howland Cox, Flavel McGee, William Hull Wickham, Malcolm McMartin, William M. Johnson, William J. Lyon, John W. Aitken, Adrian H. Joline, George C. Yeisley, Charles F. Imbrie, M. J. De Witt, Thomas C. Provost, Charles B. Alexander, H. E. Rowland, John E. Woodruff, John L. Nisbet, E. M. Switzer, W. W. Van Valzah, Mason Thomson, Dr. John W. Taylor, William Allen Butler, Jr., John A. Hegeman, George Whitefield Brown, Jr., George T. Wilson, Francis Speir, W. J. Forbes, Rollin H. Lynde, W. F. Dunning, Dr. M. Allen Starr, Dr. W. C. Campbell, William R. Barricklo, Charles C. Black, H. M. McDonald, William R. Wilder, R. E. Annin, Alexander Hudnut, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Charles Henry Butler, John Ott Pitney, Otto Crouse, John L. Keller, S. M. Cauldwell, Fulton McMahon.

H. B. Cayley, H. G. Myers, D. H. McAlpin, Jr., C. W. Bird, R. T. H. Halsey, Joseph Cashman, Wilson Farrand, A. S. Mapes, M. C. Fleming, A. H. Larkin, J. Parker Dodd, E. M. Fitzgerald, James G. Ludlum, David Graham Phillips, Frank Enos, John Harrington, Charles E. Green, Theodore F. Sanxay, W. S. Campbell, Lawrence A. Allibone, Walter H. Sloane, C. C. Cuyler, John S. Baird, M. J. Currie, George L. Prentiss, C. B. White, Pliny Fisk, Robert Grier Monroe, R. W. Speir, A. G. Reeves, D. M. Milton, H. C. Meserole, C. Halsted, Luther E. Price, Horace Anderson, B. Van D. Hedges, A. P. Sturges, R. E. Prince, Jr., T. M. Parrot, S. J. King, C. F. W. McClure, Conrad Hewitt, J. C. Graham, Jr., F. A. Waterman, and J. F. Talcott.

Livingston Farrand, C. P. Bliss, W. A. Wyckoff, W. M. Daniels, T. McClure Peters, J. S. Morgan, Robert Halsted, H. McWilliams, S. W. Blackwell, J. E. Nicholson, C. W. McAlpin, Robert S. Adams, T. F. Turner, P. A. Rollins, A. R. Gulick, C. D. Van Wagenen, William P. Meeker, C. Ledyard Blair, George Agnew, George William Burleigh, John B. Kouwenhoven, Jesse Lynch Williams, Clarence A. McWilliams, W. W. Phillips, Clarence Porter, Andrew C. Imbrie, A. L. P. Dennis, A. G. Milbank, A. C. Jennings, John Hone, Jr., W. F. Meredith, Aaron Peck, Dr. William H. Vail, Edwin Manners, George L. Prentiss, and M. J. Currie.

After the Feast.

John L. Cadwalader, as President of the Princeton Club of New York, and the presiding genius of the banquet, began the speaking of the evening. He referred to the ever-increasing liberality of Princeton University. He compared it to an advertisement he one saw in a shop window: "Any man or woman can throw fits in this shop." He said he believed in "manly sports and in manly lives" and in college sports on college grounds. He then offered the "one and real toast of the evening—'Princeton University,'" [cheers,] and introduced Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, who was greeted with cheers and applause.

Dr. Patton's Address.

Dr. Patton said that several events had marked the year 1896 as the annus mirabilis in the history of Princeton.

"It is a matter of gratification to us," he said, "that the first word spoken to Princeton University under its new name was by the President of the United States in a superb address on the political obligations of college men. I think it will go down in history as one of the most remarkable utterances of the Presidents of the United States. [Cheers.]

"When we consider the position of Princeton in the making of the Constitution of the United States, we cannot help thinking that there is something prophetic in this baptism of the university to a career of patriotic endeavor, and that Princeton in all time to come will have high ideals before her of national and international obligations, and that these matters will constitute no inconspicuous part of her academic policy.

"Communications come to me from the Senate Chamber of the United States that this athletic business is absorbing altogether too much attention at the hands of our colleges. There are times when the authorities of our leading universities, as Bishop Butler would say, would sit down and calmly reflect and ask the question whether there is as much profit in this sort of thing as we suppose.

"I have no doubt that this year there have been great wrenchings of heart in Yale; that there have been times in previous years when we ourselves have been under great concern with reference to this very topic, but I must be honest enough to say that this is not the thought that is exactly uppermost in our mind this year. [Laughter.] We believe that our men have had a hot contest, that they did it for the good and the glory of our Alma Mater, and when they come back to us victorious and laurel-crowned we have nothing but our warmest congratulations to offer them, and we say to them: 'Well done, brother, do it again!' [Cheers.]

"I want to say a word on behalf of the man who, though doing his best, is, after all, no hero in the eyes of his fellow-students, and I hope to live to see the day when the 'poller' will not be stigmatized, and when the man to be idolized will be the man who does the best kind of all-round intellectual work. [Cheers.]

"I believe it is possible to revolutionize university sentiment in this respect. What we want is to open the honor schools to the junior and the senior, and make the work so conspicuous that we will draft into it the best men, and that it will be recognized that the aristocracy of undergraduate life is to be found in those honored schools.

"I think Mr. McCormick has set a good example to benefactors in time to come in making his gift of $100,000 a gift specifically for the endowment of a university professorship.

"A new chapter is likely to be opened—one of the grandest in the history of civilization—by the treaty now pending between Great Britain and the United States. [Cheers.] Whose heart is not stirred by the thought that we may be on the eve of the time when these two great Anglo-Saxon English-speaking nations shall conclude a treaty that will make war between them forever impossible, and which, besides, may lead on by and by to their taking the well being of humanity under their joint protection?" [Cheers.]

About New York's Charter.

President Cadwalader next introduced Seth Low, President of Columbia, as an LL. D. of Princeton.

Mr. Low said that he was a loyal alumnus of Princeton and was not merely masquerading in the honors received from that university. "The university," he said, "is the highest organized expression of the questioning spirit or man." When in Princeton last year he heard it said that Columbia, tired of the stir of a great city, was about to take herself to Bloomingdale. [Laughter.] "But there was no such method in her madness," he said.

He referred to the speech of President Cleveland at the Princeton sesqui-centennial as "a notable historic moment that ought to live permanently in the annals of American universities." [Cheers.]

"President Patton," said Mr. Low, "alluded to my work on the Charter Commission. I must say here that I have never served with any body of men who have given themselves to the work in hand with more faithfulness of purpose and to the demands of the hour than the members of the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Charter Commission—without a single exception. [Cheers.] Every man was guided by the single-minded purpose to do the best work that it was in his power to do. There have been differences of opinion, but that commission has labored with a singleness of purpose to produce the best possible results. If the charter, as I believe it will leave the hands of the commission, shall be passed by the Legislature without material change, I believe it will be a better charter than either the City of New York or Brooklyn has at present, so far as I am able to form an opinion as to the existing charters and the one now being framed.

"There may be differences of opinion as to the merit of consolidation, but as to the charter itself, I am confident that it will give to the City of New York, under conditions as safe as men of great experience have been able to make them, all the powers necessary to its own grand life, and that is the first step toward the procurement of such home rule as is worth considering for a moment.

"I hope, also, that it will protect the great franchises of the city so that they shall not be given away in the future as they have been given away in the past. [Cheers.]

"I think it will unite into one city all the communities affected by it under a system of government that can readily be made to do its work, and do it better than can now be done in these cities under their existing charters. This is why I have been able to work on that commission gladly and to give to it all the time that I could command. I speak, of course, from the point of view of one who favors consolidation. When I think of the destinies of the groups of communities to be consolidated, my mind is as clear as a bell in the conviction that the interest of every part of the great city, whatever may be the immediate incidents that follow consolidation, will be advanced, developed, and ennobled by bringing this about." [Applause and cheers.]

A Word from Harvard.

James C. Carter responded to the toast "Harvard University." He said that, amid all the distractions of the past year, there was one bright spot, and that was the one embraced by the cause of university extension. "The Chairman's address," said Mr. Carter, "embraced four points: first, a little Latin and Greek; second, a good supply of devotion to old traditions; third, a little—and mighty little—of Presbyterian theology, and fourth, an abundant provision for athletics.

"Are we to understand from him that athletics are one of the great purposes for which universities are established? [Cries of "Sure!" "Sure!" and laughter.] There is a possible doubt as to that. But he went on to direct your attention to what must have been an impressive spectacle at your great university when the President of the United States called most solemn attention to the duty which college men hold, not to the professions, but to their common country. If there is any point at all in which universities at the present day fail to exert their influence it is, in my opinion, in that direction.

"If I were called upon to state what is the most distinguishing feature of the political crises through which we have been passing I would say it was this: That whereas in former times the great masses of the people reposed their confidence in men of intelligence, they are now too often just as ready to follow the lead of some charlatan.

"Whose fault is this? It is because those men who ought to lead, those who from opportunity and training from position and wealth ought to be leaders and guides, have in some manner lacked capacity to lead."

Mr. Carter concluded by saying that the greatest usefulness was in instructing men how to fill the offices of civil government; how laws were to be made, and to teach men the foundations upon which States are built, and upon which alone they can prosper.

Among the other speakers were Henry E. Howland of Yale, Andrew F. West, and William E. Annin of Princeton.

WHY MIDDLEBROOKS IS SINGLE.

His Sweetheart Would Not Travel on a Second-Class Ticket.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21.—When Private Middlebrooks of Company K, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, received his blouse, which came from Jeffersonville, Ind., along with those for the rest of the regiment, he found in the pocket a piece of paper on which was inscribed: "Miss Mary Rutherford, Jeffersonville, Ind."

Middlebrooks is inclined to be romantic, so he wrote to Miss Rutherford. He received a reply that pleased him. Photographs were exchanged. During the Grand Army encampment in Louisville last year, Middlebrooks called upon Miss Rutherford and pressed his suit. He proposed, and was accepted.

Private Middlebrooks announced his engagement to the young woman of Jeffersonville, whose photograph showed that she was very pretty. But when he went to Jersey City on New Year's eve to meet his love the train brought nothing but disappointment.

Now Private Middlebrooks is encamped in a nice little cottage, which he prepared for his bride, waiting for dispatches from the West. He will not give up faith or hope, but says his sweetheart must be ill, and that in good time she will come on and join the company.

A Louisville dispatch says that at present Miss Rutherford is preparing herself there for the calling of a trained nurse. About five years ago she was a seamstress and earned a living by making blouses for the Government.

A few days ago Middlebrooks sent to Miss Rutherford railroad transportation to come to Stratford. The ticket was second-class, and was returned. Miss Rutherford denied that she had ever received a diamond ring, which Middlebrooks claimed to have sent. She said to-day that when the second-class ticket came she measured Middlebrooks's standing and character by that standard, and decided that the engagement would better come to an end.

Dinner to the Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner to-night at the Executive Mansion to the Diplomatic Corps. The decorations of the table and the rooms on the lower floors were very handsome, and the floral display was profuse and fragrant.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—6:40 A. M.—Dwelling of J. Stocking, Fourth Street and White Plains Road, Westchester; no damage.

—7:35 A. M.—Savoy Hotel; no damage.

—11:50 A. M.—236 West Twentieth Street; Charles Merritt's plumbing shop; damage trifling.

—11:15 P. M.—11 Eldridge Street; Samuel Goldstein, tenement; damage, $300.

—3:30 P. M.—497 Third Avenue; Bridget O'Brien; damage, $20.

—4:20 P. M.—111 Hester Street; Jacob Meister; damage trifling.

—5 P. M.—60 West Seventy-sixth Street; Charles Geogham; damage, $40.

—5:20 P. M.—532 Madison Avenue; Washington E. Connor; damage, $50.

—8:45 P. M.—180 East Seventy-sixth Street; Adolph Hoengoker; damage, $5.

DARING DEED OF CUBANS

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN WITHIN SIGHT OF HAVANA.

Details of the Exploit of Arangueren's Men—Spanish Officers Taken and Released—A Cuban Hanged as a Traitor.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 21.—Passengers by the Olivette report the circumstances of the recent capture of a train near Havana by insurgents, a brief account of which has already been published in this country.

The train leaving Regla Station, opposite Havana, at 10 P. M., was derailed a kilometer and a half on the way to Guanabacoa by two dead cattle placed on the road. Fifty men lying in wait with leveled guns and drawn machetes instantly ordered all to remain quiet. The civilian passengers, especially the ladies, were assured that no harm would be done. The men were deprived of hats and coats. No other theft was committed.

All the military men were ordered to leave the train. One escaped by jumping from the car window, and another, offering resistance, was seriously wounded. The military men and trainmen then were marched a distance of a kilometer, where Arangueren, commanding the Cuban forces in Havana, with the rest of his men, had remained hidden.

The names of the captured are: Captains Res Soriano, Joaquin Otero, Antonio Fernandez, First Lieutenants Tomas Gonzales, Ricardo Betancourt, Antonio Perez Martinez; Second Lieutenants Jose Marrero, Jose Velasco, Pio Gil, Bernario Barros, four soldiers, and the trainmen.

In order to appreciate the importance of the deed it is necessary to know that it took place three minutes' ride from Regla, opposite the last houses of the town, in full view of Havana, and only 100 yards from a Spanish detachment of twenty-five soldiers, close to the switching station of the branch road to Matanzas. There are no bushes, but open fields for a long distance, and it was a clear moonlight night.

Monday morning the report reached Havana that all had been released with the exception of Barros and the brakeman.

Barros being a Cuban, was hanged as a traitor to his country, and the brakeman was hanged as a spy.

Barros was hung from a tree, and a sign placed on his body, saying:

"Acts like this are regrettable, but it is necessary to give an example; there are so many traitors. Inside the pocket a communication will be found. It is urgent that this reach the military commander."

On the brakeman's body was placed another sign saying: "Hung as a spy."

The communication in Barros's pocket was as follows:

General staff of the Liberating Army, Fifth Army Corps, First Division of the Northern Brigade, Havana Cavalry Regiment.

On the night of the 16th I attacked the train leaving Regla for Guanabacoa at 10 P. M., which carried many military. Those who made any resistance, perished, and those who did not were made prisoners. The prisoners are: Capts. Res Soriano, Joaquin Otero, Alonso Fernandez, First Lieuts. Tomas Gonzalez, Ricardo Betancourt, Antonio Perez Martinez; Second Lieuts. Jose Marrero, Jose Velasco, Pio Gil, Bernardo Barros, and four soldiers and a brakeman—in all fifteen persons. All these are Spanish citizens, with the exception of Lieut. Barros, the bearer of this message, who was killed for being a Cuban traitor. NESTOR ARENGUREN.

To General in Chief Valeriano Weyler.

San Luis Camp, Jan 17, 1897.

INDEPENDENCE THEIR AIM.

No Promises of Reforms or Autonomy Will Divert Cuban Efforts.

Gen. T. Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta in this city issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"Reforms were passed by the Spanish Cortes, but the outbreak of this revolution was not thereby stayed one hour. There was and is but one idea for which the Cubans are fighting. We have had enough of the so-called reforms, enough of promises of more reforms, enough of promised autonomy. Every intelligent man would rightly condemn the leaders and participants of this movement if anything short of independence were on the basis of a treaty of peace with Spain.

"Knowing Gen. Gomez as a comrade in the last revolution, knowing his opinions as expressed to me before and during this war, knowing his stainless patriotism, I can vouch for him. He is made of too stern a material to surrender on any such terms, particularly when in his latest letters to me he writes contentedly of his resources and glowingly of his conviction that his Winter's campaign will be most successful. But even though any one of our foremost leaders should be inclined to terminate the war by the acceptance of autonomy, (which is barely within the bounds of possibility,) while he himself might surrender, he would do so alone. We Cubans are not worshippers of individualities; we are steadfast followers of our ideal.

"No treaty of peace can be made by the Cubans unless ratified by a specially convoked assembly. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to expect that the Cubans, after two years of sanguinary strife, when they find themselves in a position such as has never been their good fortune to occupy, in point of numbers, equipment, and resources, will now weakly accept terms of compromise. Every Cuban, every American, knows that the apparent generous and conciliatory spirit of Spain springs not from her strength, but from her weakness. How can we, then, under such circumstances, be expected to waver?

"News of our successes in the field may be suffocated by the censor, pacification of the island provinces may be falsely proclaimed, as in the case of Pinar del Rio; decrees allowing grinding of sugar may be issued where as cane has been destroyed, promises of reforms and autonomy given and amnesties promulgated, foreign countries may by these means and by mendacious Spanish diplomacy be cajoled into the belief that Spain is mighty, is generous, and that we are weak, are ungrateful, but we Cubans will continue to fight for independence and nothing but independence, first, last, and all the time. The only excuse we will have for having begun the war will be its triumph; the only fitting monument for our fallen comrades, the independence of their country."

WORK OF THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

Organizing Branches and Seeking Sympathy the Country Over.

The Cuban League of the United States, of which Col. Ethan Allen, 115 Broadway, is President, is organizing a branch league in every town or city in this country of 5,000 inhabitants and upward, of which there are 750. The object of the league is to call forth an expression of the sentiment of the American people in favor of Cuban independence.

An effort is also being made to secure the passage of a resolution in every State Legislature demanding that such action should be taken by the Government as will end "the campaign of murder and destruction in Cuba," and insure the independence of the island from Spanish tyranny. The league is receiving letters daily from all parts of the country, not only from men but from women of high social standing and influence, suggesting ways and means for promoting the cause of the Cuban patriots.

Henry Delgado Buried.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The remains of Henry Delgado, the American prisoner who died yesterday morning at the San Ambrosio Hospital, where he had been confined ever since his arrival in this city, after his capture in an insurgent hospital in the Province of Pinar del Rio, were interred at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Colon Cemetery. The funeral was a very modest one, and was attended only by the American correspondents here, the Clerks from the American Consulate, and Dr. Burgess. The interment was in a special plot.

Weyler in the Field.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Gen. Weyler has started with 10,000 men, and intends to cross Havana Province and to march through Matanzas toward Santa Clara.

He has ordered the commanders in the zones of Havana within three days to destroy all houses on plantations which may serve as refuges for the enemy, except those for the use of detachments.

The rebels continue burning cane fields.

Expects Peace in Cuba Soon.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—At the Cabinet council, held yesterday, Premier Canovas declared himself confident of the speedy success of the Spanish military operations in Cuba, and announced that he would soon submit to the Council of State a plan of the reforms which it is proposed to institute in that colony.

A DES MOINES BANK CLOSED.

Savings Institution with Too Little Cash for Emergencies.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 21.—The German Savings Bank, the second largest bank in the city in point of deposits, closed its doors shortly before 11 o'clock. A notice posted on the door states that the bank is in the hands of the assignee, Harry Blackburn, who only two weeks ago became its cashier. Francis Geneser is President, and his son, J. W. Geneser, cashier up to two weeks ago, is Vice President. The bank's capital is $50,000, which it was about to increase to $75,000, as its deposits were up to the legal limit for present capital.

The bank owed depositors, at its last report, on the 6th inst., $554,158.17, and its assets were $661,040.53. The failure was a great surprise. Great crowds surround the door of the bank, but there are no signs of runs on other banks.

Chairman Martin of the Clearing House Association gave out the following statement: "The Clearing House Committee went over the German Savings Bank's affairs yesterday and this morning, and it was decided that it was not best to grant its application for aid, and the request was denied. The trouble was that the bank loaned too closely and kept too little cash for emergencies."

The German Savings Bank was organized in 1893.

PRESIDENT McKNIGHT SURRENDERS

The Head of the German National Bank of Louisville in Custody.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—President McKnight of the German National Bank, for whom a warrant was issued, surrendered to United States Marshal Blackburn at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The action of Bank Examiner Escott, at Louisville, in swearing out a warrant for the arrest of J. McKnight, President of the German National Bank of that place, is the result of instructions from the Controller of the Currency, following a careful examination into the condition of the institution. McKnight has been under suspicion in the Controller's Office since he became President of the German National Bank. He was formerly Bank Examiner for Kentucky, but was dropped some years ago.

A reporter for The United Associated Presses was told to-day that McKnight's services were dispensed with because it was believed that he was not a proper person to fill the office of Bank Examiner. His selection as President of the German bank was made against a protest from the office of the Controller of the Currency. Last Saturday, Bank Examiner Escott met Controller Eckels in Chicago and presented to him his report on the condition of the bank. Mr. Eckels told him to return to Louisville and close the institution.

SALE OF ROBERTS PAINTINGS.

For the Lot $46,466 Was Received—Purchasers at the Close.

The third and concluding night's sale of the Marshall O. Roberts collection of pictures at Chickering Hall last evening was in such marked contrast in every way to that of Wednesday evening as to form an anti-climax. The canvases sold last evening, 247 in number, were almost without exception unimportant and uninteresting, several of them being by unknown painters, or copies of old masters, and they brought in consequence a total of only $4,727.

This amount, added to Wednesday night's total of $32,990 and Monday's of $8,764, makes a grand total, less $15 difference on two pictures resold last evening, of $46,466 for 319 canvases, or from $6,000 to $10,000 more than conservative picture buyers had figured the collection would bring, in consideration of its many poor examples and its old-fashioned quality.

The eight pieces of sculpture sold on Wednesday evening brought a total of $515, but this is separate from the grand total brought by the pictures, and will be added to the total obtained from the sale in the Roberts house on Monday afternoon of the nine remaining pieces of sculpture, which include Story's "Salome," Voso's "Sappho" and "Galatea," and Todolini's "Cupid and Psyche."

Chickering Hall was only fairly well filled at last evening's sale, and although the bidding was spirited at times it was in $5, and even $1, advances, while some absurd prices were paid for some poor canvases. Only seven canvases brought over $100, and the best picture sold, De Haas's "Cattle Reposing," was purchased by W. Short for $360, the highest figure of the evening.

H. Reissinger paid $190 for Unterberger's "Naples," S. P. Avery, Jr., $110 for Ed. Frère's "Little Housekeeper," D. Huber $125 for Schilver's "Village Inn," Charles Parsons $102 for Bernard's "Diana," P. Lockhardt $105 for Verboeckhoven's "Stream in the Woods," while S. C. Thom's "Children's Supper" went to a buyer for $110. Healy's "Arch of Titus," sold on Wednesday evening for $125, was resold for $100, and Huntington's huge figure work, "The Good Samaritan," sold on Tuesday evening for $90, was resold for $100.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—Postmaster Evans of Fort Logan, Col., was arrested today charged with embezzlement.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Black to-day assigned Justice Joseph F. Barnard to preside at the February Trial Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Margaret Freeman of Saratoga and Alice Hall of Franklynville have been appointed Junior Examiners in the State Regents Department at a salary of $800 each.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21.—It is said that owing to the fact that about half a million dollars belonging to this city is tied up in suspended banks, there will not be money enough on hand Feb. 1 to pay city employes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—By the explosion of the great furnace at Wellesston, to-day, John Kirby, aged twenty-two; John Matin, and James Waddle, aged twenty-one, were terribly burned, and cannot live. Weakness of the breast of the furnace was the cause.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The lugger Ferrand arrived this morning, having on board Capt. Inglisman of the German bark Gerhardus and fourteen sailors. The Gerhardus, which was loaded with lumber, was swamped off Timballer Islands Jan. 19 and was run ashore.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Council of Administration of the State Grand Army of the Republic Department decided to-day that the next State encampment should be held May 18 and 19 at Rochester. The Rev. J. J. Armand of Brooklyn was elected Chaplain to succeed the Rev. W. C. Hyde of Jamestown, who died some time since.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Freeholder Thomas Atchason reported last night to the police the disappearance of James Christian, one of his clerks. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Atchason sent the young man to pay his taxes and to make a deposit in the bank. The young man had about $1,300 with him, of which $950 was in checks. The clerk did not reach the bank, nor did he pay the tax.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A man giving his name as Martin Nolan went to St. Joseph's Hospital last Saturday, said he was sick and wanted to be taken in and cared for. He further said that he came from Plantsville, Conn., and was looking for work. The hospital authorities found $2,100 in his pockets. They also found that the man was mentally unbalanced. Yesterday Dr. C. A. Nolan of Philadelphia identified the patient as his father and took him home. Mr. Nolan came here direct from New Haven, Conn.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Lee Mantle of Montana is at the Imperial.

—John W. Doane of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Stevenson Burke of Cleveland is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill.

—H. N. Knight of Boston, H. G. Hawley of Albany, and E. T. Johnson of Buffalo are at the Normandie.

—G. H. M. Rowe of Boston, A. P. Thompson of Buffalo, and J. F. Fahnestock, Jr., of Philadelphia are at the Netherland.

—James E. Sutherland of Chicago, R. O. Silsbee of Boston, J. Warner Batt of Albany, and J. H. Carter of Buffalo, are at the Everett.

—George Johnston of Detroit, James L. Baker of Ithaca, R. J. Harper of Philadelphia, and E. W. Curtis of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Thomas Kane of Chicago, A. G. Barber, H. P. Arbecam, and John E. Jackson of Boston, and A. F. Tenney of St. Paul are at the Astor.

—John G. Quinby of Boston, Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, D. R. Russell of St. Louis, and H. L. Jenness of Detroit are at the Holland.

—John C. Bush of Philadelphia, Thomas Lee of Cincinnati, Harold O. Crane of Chicago, and A. H. Hopkins of Minneapolis are at the Grand.

—Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford, Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, and G. A. von Lingen, German Consul at Baltimore, are at the Hoffman.

—William McDonald of Albany, W. F. Greene of Troy, H. E. Twombly of Boston, John Ellicott of Buffalo, E. L. Denis of Detroit, are at the Park Avenue.

—Count and Countess Moltke, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army; James B. Garrett of Philadelphia, and J. L. McLane and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Count and Countess de St. Maurice of France, ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson and J. N. H. Patrick of Nebraska, Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal, Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., and Samuel Hoar of Boston are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Abernathy, Landsberger & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. T. Abernathy, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

—Armstrong, Catoe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Catoe, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson, & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. Kuhne, carpets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Dannenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; T. Dannenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Birkey, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. R. Warwick, dry goods, 481 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Goldsmith Brothers &

TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS

AN EFFORT, INCIDENTALLY, TO INCREASE NEW YORK'S TRADE.

Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis Miller, Visits the Dock Commission and the Produce Exchange, and Gives His Views.

After the Dock Board meeting yesterday Charles A. Pillsbury, the miller of Minneapolis; Bradford E. Church of the Duluth Imperial Mills, President of the Head of the Lake Millers' Association, and Walter Fowler, President of the Grand Republic Mills, accompanied by Erastus Wiman, President of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, called on the Commissioners.

Mr. Pillsbury, on behalf of the millers of the Northwest, expressed their sense of appreciation of the liberality of the concessions made to the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company of the pier at the Canal Basin, at Fifty-fourth Street, North River, and at Sherman Inlet, out of the Harlem Canal.

Mr. Pillsbury, in answer to President O'Brien, stated that the total export of flour was about 14,000,000 barrels yearly; but that New York, because of the expensiveness of terminals, had of late years made no increase whatever, although there had been great growth at all the outports. Now, however, that the Dock Commissioners had made provision for free transfer storage for flour by canal, he was certain there would be a very large increase in the amount reaching New York, and that practically the flour trade of the West might be concentrated here, as it was sure to follow the lines of least resistance of an all-water route. The absence of canal terminals in New York had been a perfect barrier to the growth of canal traffic in flour, but these being provided, he had great satisfaction in confirming the guarantee of Mr. Wiman, that the increase of the traffic would jump from 900 barrels in 1895 to 900,000 barrels in 1899.

Subsequently the gentlemen called on the Mayor, to make their acknowledgments; but finding him out, were received by Secretary Job Hedges. They left their compliments and thanks for the Mayor.

Later Mr. Pillsbury called at the Produce Exchange. Speaking for a group of Western millers, whose flour output reaches 12,000,000 barrels annually, Mr. Pillsbury said:

"The experience of the year has convinced the freight originators of the Northwest that they must be freed from the danger of trunk line tyranny, otherwise the vast interests involved in the production of food, both by farmer and miller, are menaced by a total loss of profit. For instance, there had always been more or less elasticity in freight rates on products intended for export, so as to meet competition in foreign markets, with other countries whose products grow at the seaboard, while the products of North American were grown in the centre of the continent, fifteen hundred miles from ship's side. Last year, however, this concession for the export of breadstuffs was peremptorily denied by the Trunk Line Association, though requested by every shipper and indorsed by every Western road. This refusal threatened a total loss of profit on all food exported, and, though by their own weight the high rail prices fell to a reasonable level, nevertheless the danger of a total annihilation of profit at the will of half a dozen Joint Traffic Managers so thoroughly alarmed millers and shippers that it was determined to provide against such a fatality.

"This was found possible by making available the all-water route, entirely independent of Eastern roads, which, by the great lakes and the Erie Canal, was possible from the centre of the continent to the sea. Hence, when Erastus Wiman visited the Northwest for the purpose of grouping together the interests thus affected, and to procure the guarantees of freight tonnage to justify city and State authorities to provide terminals essential for free transfer storage, the response was instant and hearty. The result has been the creation of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, who have now contracts extending over three years for all the flour they could handle, and it now looks as if the Western shippers could afford to snap their fingers in the face of the railroads."

Continuing, Mr. Pillsbury said that the law limiting the capital of canal companies to $50,000 sneaked through the New York Legislature in the closing days of the last session, was, of course, in the interest of the railroads. He noticed that some of the canal boatmen were opposing the amendment now introduced, relieving companies engaged in inter-State commerce from the limitation. He could not believe that it was the deliberate intention of the New York Legislature to paralyze the canal traffic by limiting the capital of corporations navigating it to $50,000 while the five railroads that paralleled it possessed a capitalization of $500,000,000 and were seeking to pay dividends thereon at the expense of the canal. If, however, the amendment was denied, which the Consolidated Canal Company were seeking in order to increase their capital to $400,000, he would invite Mr. Wiman and his company to Minnesota to avail themselves of the much more liberal transportation laws of that State, and using the powers already possessed, meet the difficulties incident to the limitation. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States had dignified the canal boat as an instrumentality of inter-State commerce, he hardly thought it possible that the Buffalo canal boatmen could stand in the way and prevent their passage through to New York.

SHIP SIGHTED THREE WRECKS.

They Were Noted by the Galileo on Her Rio Janeiro Trip.

The Lemport & Holt steamship Galileo, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, sighted three wrecks on her round trip. When outward bound, on Dec. 20, she sighted a derelict vessel with two masts standing, in latitude 7 degrees 49 minutes north, longitude 34 degrees 55 minutes west. On the same date she sighted a full-rigged four-masted ship lying with her head to the north, stranded on a reef south of Pernambuco. One of the officers of the Galileo thought she might be the overdue ship Lord Dufferin, bound here from Montevideo. She was in fact, however, the Crown of Austria, which stranded two years ago, and was given up by the wreckers who tried at the time to push her off.

While homeward bound, Jan. 16, in latitude 25 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 61 degrees 46 minutes west, the Galileo sighted a wooden vessel, bottom up. It was too dark to observe her minutely, but it was seen that she was coppered.

Capt. Braithwaite said that during the past two voyages to Rio, dead calms have prevailed in the tropics, and this he thinks would account for the Lord Dufferin's being so long out.

The steamship Hildebrand, which arrived yesterday, also from South American ports, reported that on Jan. 17, in latitude 27 degrees 49 minutes, longitude 66 degrees 4 minutes, she passed a ship showing the signal letters H. B. D. G., bound north. The Lord Dufferin is a new ship, and her letters do not yet appear in the register, nor is there any ship in the register credited with the signal letters reported. It is believed that the letters reported are a mistake or that the ship seen is the Lord Dufferin.

Chorus Girl Wanted to Die.

Emily Constantine, a chorus girl, singing in the opera of "Kismet" at Wallack's Theatre, attempted suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of carbolic acid in a theatrical boarding house at 16 West Twenty-fourth Street.

The girl's only close friend in the house was Miss Mary Higgins. Miss Constantine told Miss Higgins that she had been married and divorced from a well-known man in this city. Her father, she said, was an actor in the Otis Skinner company, and her mother, also connected with the profession, lived on Fiftieth Street. The girl has been despondent of late over her domestic troubles. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is said she may recover.

THE CHARTER DISCUSSED.

Adoption of the Financial Chapter with Few Alterations.

The meeting of the Greater New York Commission in Mayor Strong's private office yesterday was not productive of important results in the way of changes. One reason for this was that only a few of the members of the commission were able to be present. The chapter on the Finance Department was adopted without important alterations. The Controller is to be elected for a term of four years, and the City Chamberlain is to be appointed by the Mayor, and is to be County Treasurer.

The chapter on education is in the hands of a sub-committee made up of President Seth Low of Columbia University, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Silas B. Dutcher, and this sub-committee will report within the next few days.

The members present at yesterday's meeting discussed the chapters relating to the inferior courts, the police courts, and the Departments of Parks and Correction, but votes on the important propositions were postponed until there could be a larger attendance of Commissioners.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club has passed a resolution addressed to the Charities Commission of the Greater New York, demanding that all franchises be owned and operated by the municipality, and that all privileges previously granted should be caused to revert to the city.

TO EXTEND THE PIER LINE.

Dock Board's Plan for Work Above Thirty-second Street.

The Dock Board yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of War's permission to extend the pier line 200 feet further out into the North River above Thirty-second Street and as far as Seventy-second Street.

The improvements further down town which gave greater breadth to West Street carried out not only the bulkhead line, but also the pier line to give a length of 700 feet to the piers. At Bank Street, where there is a bend in the line of the island, the improvements contemplate dredging.

The established pier line of the War Department will not permit of such piers up town, and it is for the purpose of building 700-foot piers that the present request is made.

The German lines, which now dock in Hoboken, have long considered the advisability of moving to this city, but there have been no adequate facilities. To meet their requirements the Dock Board has in view the building of docks 700 feet long and 80 feet wide, and slips 125 feet wide, in the vicinity of West Thirty-fourth Street, the location which has been most favorably considered by the companies. No arrangements have been made with the companies as yet.

COST OF STREET CLEANING.

Col. Waring Shows a Decreased Relative Percentage of Increase in 1896.

Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department gave out the following yesterday:

In the statement given out yesterday concerning the expenses of the Department of Street Cleaning for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, the amounts proper to be taken for comparison progressed during this time from $1,890,376.46 to $2,538,799.26. The exact figures on which this comparison is based are as follows:

Comparisons of expenditures for the three years ending 1895, for administration, sweeping, carting, final disposition, rents, and contingencies: 1892—$1,890,376.46; 1893—$2,036,812.81, increase of $146,436.35, or over 7 per cent.; 1894—$2,366,419.49, increase of $329,606.63, or over 16 per cent.; 1895—$2,538,799.26, increase of $172,379.77, or over 7 per cent.

It is to be noticed that, on this basis, the increase of 1895 over 1894 was $172,379.77, or a little over 7 per cent., as against an increase of $329,606.68 for 1894 over 1893, or a little over 16 per cent.

I have not considered, in the above, the question of snow removal. That is a mere matter of arithmetic, and the question is, how much snow shall be removed? For a small quantity, not much expense; for a greater quantity, a correspondingly greater expense.

Finally, I would call attention to the fact that the expenses for 1896, for the above-named accounts, will be about $2,787,658.62, as against $2,704,577.26 actually expended in 1895, an increase of $82,481.36 for 1896, over 1895, or a little over 3 per cent.

The accounts herein considered are the only ones which have to do with the regular work of "cleaning the streets." The other two accounts of the department, "snow and ice" and "new plant and stock," are controlled by conditions with which the administration of the work has nothing to do.

THE SUNKEN SHIP ALVENA.

Little Prospect of Saving the Vessel or Her Cargo.

There seemed little prospect yesterday of the Atlas Line steamship Alvena, sunk on Sandy Hook bar, or any part of her cargo being saved. The storm of the preceding night had played havoc with her superstructure. Her deck houses were wrenched off and sent adrift, her cargo, derricks, and bridge were gone, and boatmen reported that the lower bay was strewn with drifting wreckage and cargo.

One tugboat picked up seventy-eight boxes of soap. Another picked up a lot of pillows and mattresses, which came from her staterooms, and quantities of dried herring. A large amount of wreckage also floated ashore on the Jersey beach. The hull of the vessel had settled somewhat in the sand. The Lighthouse Board, which affixed lights to her rigging, reported that she lay in twenty-five feet of water on the easterly side of the southern channel.

Capt. Dow of the Alvena and Capt. Smith of the British Queen, which sent the Alvena to the bottom, filed their logs yesterday with the British Consul, and made their reports. After considering them, the Consul may designate a court of inquiry, consisting of British Captains in port.

It was said at the office of the Atlas Line that there was little prospect of any attempt being made to raise the Alvena, and that there was little of her cargo that could be saved. The question, however, is one for the insurance companies to decide.

The company's new boat, Altai, recently completed at Newcastle, is due here. She is larger than any of their other boats, but is built on the lines of the most recent addition to the fleet, the Alleghany. A cable received yesterday announced the arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, of the Alleghany. She made the trip from New York in 4 days and 15 hours, which beats the record by about eight hours.

District Attorney's Office Changes.

It was announced at the District Attorney's yesterday that the entire staff of the deputy assistants will be reorganized by Feb. 1. In pursuance of this plan it was rumored that District Attorney Olcott had called for the resignation of Deputy Assistants Randolph B. Martine, F. V. S. Olliver, K. J. O'Connor, and Ezekiel Thompson. Mr. O'Connor sent his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. It was not denied that the resignations were called for, but nothing would be said, on the ground that it would not be "courteous to the gentlemen."

Canada's Loyalty to England.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—The Government's programme for the approaching session is understood to include an invitation to the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada during the present year. The invitation, which will be conveyed through an address to her Majesty, will, it is said, be moved by Premier Laurier. The address will also tender to her Majesty the congratulations of her Canadian subjects upon the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign. Another official mark of Canadian loyalty said to be in contemplation is a new issue of postage stamps of a design commemorative of the diamond anniversary of her Majesty's coronation.

VESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

MR. CALLANAN'S EFFORTS TO HAVE THEM CLEARED.

An Application for a Mandamus to Compel Commissioner Collis to Enforce the Law Will Be Made To-day.

The action of Commissioner Collis in granting permission to the storekeepers on Vesey Street, below Church Street, to violate the law against sidewalk obstructions has already borne fruit. It has emboldened those nearer Broadway to believe that they have at least equal rights. The block between Broadway and Church Street was cleared last Summer after mandamus proceedings had been taken to compel the Department of Public Works to do its duty. Yesterday four merchants took advantage of Gen. Collis's mandate declaring the ruling of the Supreme Court null and displayed their merchandise on the sidewalks.

These men have no right to do this, and they will probably be notified to that effect as soon as some public-spirited citizen can find time to report the matter to Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances, who is paid $2,750 a year to find out about such things. If it were a matter of rights, the block between Church Street and West Broadway would have been cleared long ago.

If Superintendent Henkel should take a walk along Vesey Street he would see the sidewalk obstructed in front of every store, with the exception of four. There are only three that are really clear, but of course he would not see any violation of the law at No. 49. He might see the name over the door, and that would prevent him looking any further; that is if the suspicions of the law-abiding merchants who do business in the vicinity as to the influences brought to bear on Gen. Collis have any foundation in fact.

The store in question does a modest trade in groceries and wines, but the name above it—one of the names, at least—is not unknown to the people of New York and Washington. The firm name is Martin & Campbell.

That compendium of interesting information, the City Directory, on page 215 thus describes Mr. Campbell:

"Campbell, Timothy J., lawyer, 280 Broadway, and liquors, 49 Vesey; h., 14 Columbia."

Gen. Collis decided when asked to enforce the law in Vesey Street that men who had violated it for twenty-five years continuously were for that reason entitled to continue to violate it. In the belief that the arguments which induced him to announce such a decision would make interesting reading, a reporter for THE TIMES—tried to find Mr. Campbell. At 49 Vesey Street a courteous clerk said he was "out of town on business." At his law office it was said he is in Washington, and Mrs. Campbell expects him at his home to-morrow morning.

The bill authorizing the Controller to grant permits for stands in Vesey Street that was introduced in the Assembly Wednesday will have to face considerable opposition before it becomes law. L. J. Callanan, who is fighting the obstructions, said yesterday that he will head a delegation to speak against it, and that if the Legislature passes it in spite of the protests of property owners, merchants, and interested citizens its constitutionality will be attacked in the courts.

The application to the courts for a mandamus to compel Gen. Collis to clear the street of obstructions, delayed yesterday by an error of the typewriter copying the papers, will be made to-day. The process will take about ten days, as it is necessary to give eight days' notice of motion, but E. M. Wight, the lawyer who has the matter in charge, said that it was a more certain process than to apply for an order on the Commissioner to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued.

The complaint against Gen. Collis as head of the Department of Public Works of neglect of duty and undue discrimination in the enforcement of the law will be presented to Mayor Strong on Monday. Mr. Callanan will present it in person, and will add to the formal specifications a long statement of the almost impassable condition of Vesey Street below Church, and of the consequent injury to the storekeepers and property owners in the vicinity.

The new charter for the Greater New York contains a provision which gives to the Municipal Assembly the power to grant permits for the erection of stands in markets, &c. Mr. Callanan fears that this provision may be construed at some later date to mean Vesey Street, and is preparing a letter of protest that will be presented to the Charter Commission.

A Big Attachment.

David H. McAlpin yesterday obtained an attachment for $50,000 against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, whose office is at 76 South Street and works in Ravenswood and Brooklyn, with interest, on five notes of the company. The notes are for $10,000 each, are dated Sept. 18, 1894, payable on demand to the order of John Good, who indorsed and delivered them to Mr. McAlpin. The latter demanded payment on Nov. 19, 1896, and the notes, he says, were not paid. The interest was paid up to July 1, 1896. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. The Sheriff served it on the cashier of the company. At the company's office it was said the officers had no statement to make concerning the attachment. The company has always paid its debts.

The Campbell Will Contest.

The Campbell will contest was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Gilmore, a sister of Mr. Campbell, testified that Mr. Campbell and his daughter, Mrs. Salomon, were on good terms up to the time of his final illness. She also testified to several conversations with Mrs. Ash in relation to her brother and the disposition of his fortune. In one of these conversations, Mrs. Ash said that if Mr. Campbell had lived three weeks longer she would have been his wife, and still a year before this she had told the witness she had married Mr. Campbell.

Mrs. Sarah Dark, another sister of Mr. Campbell, testified, but had little to tell. The case goes on to-day.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Plans.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is about to resume his lecture work. He has been confined for some weeks to his home, 220 Madison Avenue, with sciatic rheumatism. He was taken ill in Janesville, Wis., Nov. 13, and was obliged to give up his tour. He delights in the fact that he has lost fifty pounds in weight. He will resume work Sunday in New England, with a new lecture on "How to Reform Mankind." It was reported yesterday that the Colonel had made up his mind to abandon his law practice altogether. His private secretary, however, said Mr. Ingersoll had made no change whatever in his plans; that he would continue to select such cases as he chose from those offered to him, and that his public lectures would continue.

The Badswirth's Mishap.

The steamship Badswirth, which went ashore Monday on the Jersey coast near Tuckerton, has changed her position, and now lies broadside on to the beach. Three barges, having 4,704 bags of sugar, were brought up to Stapleton, S. I., yesterday. The captains of the barges thought that the steamship would soon be got off.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sasaparilla.

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ARTERY.

The X Rays Show Evidence of a Serious Condition.

Superintendent Knoll, at the Hudson Street Hospital, completed an X ray photograph yesterday clearly outlining the brachial artery in the right arm of Thomas Saltmann of 621 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. This is said to be the first time such a feat has been accomplished.

Saltmann, who is sixty years old, has been suffering from an affection of the arm. The physicians were unable to tell exactly what was the matter. The photograph clearly shows deposits of lime salts in the blood, which has hardened the artery. The treatment of the case will be governed accordingly.

THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Changes Are Contemplated to Give the Roads More Room.

Plans are now being considered looking toward an enlargement and general rearrangement of the interior of the Grand Central Station. The increase in the business of the roads using the station, it was said yesterday, makes the changes imperative.

Now each road has a separate waiting room and ticket office. The offices of the various officials are cramped, and some of them have been forced to move to neighboring buildings.

The changes under consideration are said to be the addition of two stories and the combining of the ticket offices and waiting rooms. H. C. Duval, secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, said nothing definite had yet been determined, but changes would be made.

NO LEGAL ACTION YET.

But the Seeley Dinner Scandal May Be Presented to the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Olcott said yesterday that he had not taken action in regard to the Seeley dinner at Sherry's, which was interrupted by Police Captain Chapman. Mr. Olcott said the matter has not been passed over. He is waiting for a copy of the evidence taken at the trial of Capt. Chapman at Police Headquarters. When he receives that, he said, he will make a thorough investigation with a view to laying the matter before the Grand Jury, if the evidence warrants it.

"I am seriously considering the advisability of using 'Little Egypt,' the dancer, as a State's witness," said Mr. Olcott. "The people who get up such affairs and approve by their presence are far more responsible, at least morally, than the poor devils who are brought up not to know any better, and who are struggling for a living.

"From what I have heard, there seems to have been a violation of law; but it will be necessary to get competent evidence before I can prosecute the people."

Police Commissioner Roosevelt has had several interviews with the District Attorney in reference to presenting the case to the Grand Jury.

TO STORE SHADE TREES.

Commissioner Collis Will Ask for Ground for a City Nursery.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, will ask the Park Board to set aside for a city shade-tree nursery a plot of park land on Washington Heights, near the new pumping station.

The idea is to have a place where young saplings of the proper kinds of shade trees may be planted and raised, and from which they can be transplanted when needed to the places on the streets.

Gen. Collis has found on land owned by the city at the town of Kensico in Westchester County a large number of young American elms which are now being taken up and planted along the Boulevard.

The proposed nursery has room for about 1,000 trees. It is believed that this plan will greatly lessen to the city the cost of shade trees besides improving their quality, especially in the matter of vitality. It is also hoped that it will enable the city to extend its system of shade-tree planting.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Appeals of Mrs. Davis and Others at Their Meeting.

"Consecration" was the central thought of all the addresses made at the meeting of the King's Daughters yesterday. The exercises were held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, which was comfortably filled, most of the audience being women. Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, and Mrs. S. B. Rossiter had charge of the meeting. They were assisted by several well-known clergymen and revivalists.

Mrs. Davis opened the meeting, and in the course of her remarks urged her hearers to shake off their lethargy and arouse themselves to the importance of God's service. She pleaded for a consecration of lives to religious work. In her fervor she required the audience to sing over and over some of the more effective verses in the hymns which were made part of the opening exercises. At that time the church contained only two or three score of people, who were rather slow in responding to Mrs. Davis's demand for more earnestness. Before she finished, however, the house was nearly full, and with the increase in numbers Mrs. Davis had no reason to complain of the lack of feeling or unction in the music.

This lady has a commanding presence and speaks with fluency and earnestness. She is a younger woman than Mrs. Bottome, and somewhat larger, but in manner and trend of thought resembles the founder of the King's Daughters.

Mrs. Bottome followed in an impassioned address on the need and value of consecrated effort. She said she was glad that these were not ordinary meetings. "We have had ordinary meetings enough," she exclaimed. "We want the spirit of God in our meetings, and we can have it if we are in earnest."

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Adams, the Rev. Henry Everson Cobb, and others spoke. The Rev. Dr. Bliss spoke at an after-meeting service, and pointed out the need of decision and devotion.

The evening session was addressed by the Rev. Anthony Evans, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

Public Meeting on Rapid Transit.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in private session. Secretary Delafield said the principal thing done was to direct that the next meeting should be open to the public. The board will then hear suggestions as to the route or general plan from any one desiring to make them. This public meeting will be held Thursday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. President Edward E. Poor of the National Park Bank sent a letter to the Commissioners requesting that the proposed railroad should be extended to the south on Broadway, opposite the bank's property.

Sixty-ninth Armory Site.

The site for the new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment was again under discussion before the Armory Board when it met in the Mayor's office yesterday. In the absence of Mayor Strong, on account of illness, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald presided. Owing to the Mayor's absence no definite action on the armory site was had, although the committee having the matter in charge again reported in favor of the present site of the College of the City of New York, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Divine Paternity Church's Site.

C. Grayson Martin, senior member of the investment firm of Martin & Brother, 11 Wall Street, said yesterday that they have not yet made any disposition of the Church of the Divine Paternity property at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, which they recently purchased for $625,000. Mr. Martin denied that a theatre was contemplated on the site.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$32,021,426.97
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	26,088,242.94
United States Stocks, State Stocks and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1896 (market value over cost, $2,796,862.63)	113,077,465.66
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1896, $14,738,055)	11,723,700.00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	16,670,386.37
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	11,262,939.63
Balances due from agents	632,697.20
Interest and Rents due and accrued	518,896.58
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	2,578,037.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,200,155.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1896	$216,773,947.35

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1896, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31, 1896. The Real Estate belonging to the Society has been appraised by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9, 1895.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.
ALFRED W. MAINE, 2nd Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on a 4% standard, and all other liabilities	$173,496,768.23
Surplus, on a 4% standard	$43,277,179.12

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4% standard.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,089,357.71
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,921,700.67
Income	$45,011,058.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$12,380,249.00
Matured and Discounted Endowments	1,096,193.24
Annuities	410,793.31
Surrender Values	3,582,301.09
Matured Tontine Values	2,041,970.20
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,425,932.61
Paid Policy-Holders	$21,937,439.45
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,330,268.30
All other payments: Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,736,714.26
Disbursements	$30,004,422.01

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1896	$915,102,070.00
New Assurance written in 1896	$127,694,084.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$21,678,467.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1896, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT,
T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL,
G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

OFFICERS.

HENRY B. HYDE, *President.*

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.* — THOMAS D. JORDAN, *Comptroller.*
LOUIS FITZGERALD, *Second Vice-President.* — W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*
GAGE E. TARBELL, *Third Vice-President.* — S. D. RIPLEY, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE T. WILSON, *Fourth Vice-President.* — J. B. LORING, *Registrar.*
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, *Medical Director.* — EDWARD CURTIS, *Medical Director.*

DIRECTORS.

HENRY B. HYDE,	LEVI P. MORTON,	JOHN A. STEWART,	JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,	GAGE E. TARBELL,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,	AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	MARVIN HUGHITT,	A. VAN SANTVOORD,	THOMAS T. ECKERT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,	FRANK THOMSON,	DANIEL LORD,	WM. B. KENDALL,
WM. A. WHEELOCK,	GEORGE J. GOULD,	WILLIAM A. TOWER,	HENRY S. TERRELL,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	SAMUEL M. INMAN,	MELVILLE E. INGALLS,	GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
H. M. ALEXANDER,	Sir W. C. VAN HORNE,	THOMAS S. YOUNG,	GEO. W. CARLETON,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	CHAS. B. ALEXANDER,	A. VAN RENSSELAER,	E. BOUDINOT COLT,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	EDWARD W. LAMBERT,	JOHN E. SEARLES,	DANIEL E. NOYES,
THOS. D. JORDAN,	JOHN J. McCOOK,	DAVID H. MOFFAT,	ALANSON TRASK,
CHARLES S. SMITH,	WM. ALEXANDER,	JAMES H. DUNHAM,	BRAYTON IVES,
JOHN SLOANE,	JAMES H. HYDE,	T. DE WITT CUYLER,	SIDNEY D. RIPLEY,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,	HORACE PORTER,	JOSEPH T. LOW,	J. F. DE NAVARRO.

COLWELL VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Dr. Tinker May Not Have to Pay $50,000.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has issued an order setting aside a judgment for $50,000, with costs of $389, which was obtained against Dr. C. A. Tinker, 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, by Frederick L. Colwell in an action against Dr. Tinker for alienating the affections of his wife, Genevieve R. Colwell.

Colwell is a stock broker at 44 Broadway, and Dr. Tinker was his family physician. Colwell secured a divorce from his wife last June. Mrs. Colwell has appealed the case to the Appellate Division, where it is now pending. After securing a divorce, Colwell sued Dr. Tinker for $50,000 damages and got a verdict by default.

It was explained yesterday to Justice Andrews by Charles Blandy, counsel for Dr. Tinker, that the doctor was assured by Samuel Johnson, a lawyer, that the case had been fixed, and for this reason he made no defense. Dr. Tinker was arrested Wednesday, and was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. He was released last night on payment of $150 costs, and will have a chance to defend the action.

To Help St. Luke's Home.

A five-act play entitled "Marion," written by Miss Mary H. Ewer, will be produced in the Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, for the benefit of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The home made an appeal for funds for the purchase of land some time ago, and new buildings were then in course of construction. The proceeds from the enacting of "Marion" will help swell the amount collected for the laudable requirements of this institution.

Italians Under the British Flag.

The Atlantic Line steamship Clive, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, though flying the British flag, was manned by Italians. Capt. Heeley was the single exception, officers, seamen, and engine-room crew being Italians. Besides the first mate, there was also an assistant captain who was an Italian, and who acted as interpreter, none of the other officers understanding English. The wages of Italians are much less than of Englishmen.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea, and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, nervousness, and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

PORTRAIT SWINDLER ARRESTED

Collected Money for Crayon Portraits He Never Delivered.

James E. Lynn, who said he was nineteen years old, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with swindling a number of persons in this city and Brooklyn by obtaining money to make crayon portraits, which were never made.

Several women appeared to complain of Lynn. According to their story, Lynn had represented that a well-known Twenty-third Street dry goods firm had recently added a crayon portrait annex to the business at 163 West Twenty-third Street. In this way he secured many orders and received a deposit ranging from 75 cents to $3 on each one. Lynn's representations were found to be false. Magistrate Flammer held Lynn in default of $300 bail for trial.

After his arrest, Lynn told the police that he had eloped from Reading, Penn., with a girl, and was married in New Brunswick. There was a letter in his possession addressed to Mrs. J. E. Lynn, 135 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in which he told her he could no longer live with her, as his means would not permit him to keep her as he would like to.

TO HELP WOMEN WORKERS.

Prof. Seligman's Advice to the Female Wage Earners.

"Women and Trades Unions" was the subject of Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman's lecture before the woman wage earners' branch of the Society for Ethical Culture. His concluding advice was as follows:

Women should increase their self-confidence, raise their standard of life by intelligent means, insist upon their equality with men as far as opportunity is considered, and organize trades unions that would leave aside petty differences and work as a body for the material as well as ideal improvement of the sex.

The Custom House Site.

The majority of the members of the Produce Exchange have signed a protest against the Quigg bill, which provides for the erection of a Custom House on the present site. The protests will be sent to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Senators and Representatives have been appealed to personally for a rehearing on the bill, which has passed both houses, on the plea that the request of the Produce Exchange for a hearing was ignored, and that the bill was passed because facts were misrepresented.

WOULD OWN THE GAS WORKS.

German-American Democrats Favor Municipal Control.

The German-American Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District took up the subject of "Municipal Ownership of Gas, Electric Lights, and Railroads" at a meeting in the hall of the Double-Standard Club, 11 Third Avenue, last night.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was adopted approving "any plan that may be proposed in the Legislature favoring the municipal control or ownership of gas works in the Greater New York."

The resolution was ordered sent to Senator Sullivan and Assemblyman Sullivan, who were said at the meeting to be in favor of municipal ownership.

The meeting was one of many similar gatherings that are now being held in various districts of the east side. The leaders in the gas reform movement are flooded with invitations from clubs and associations to attend the meetings and explain the gas question. Aldermen Hall and Ware of this city and E. M. Grout of Brooklyn are among the speakers who are most in demand.

Mr. Grout was the principal speaker at the meeting last night. He advocated the municipal ownership of all public business now subject to franchise, including gas and electric lighting and the street railroads. He said that municipal ownership is no longer an experiment, but has become an active and urgent question of politics.

"The first platform of the Democratic Party in the City of Greater New York," said he, "will declare for municipal ownership of the public franchises."

The prediction was applauded by the audience. T. F. Martin, Charles Campbell, and others spoke in the same vein.

Painters Against Gilders.

It was reported yesterday that strikes were threatened in the Equitable Building. The painters have forced the gilders to quit work, and are doing the gilding work themselves, and the gilders have appealed to the Board of Walking Delegates. The board meets this afternoon, and will take action in the matter.

Coal and Gas Compared.

Louis H. Laudy, Ph. D., President of the Polytechnic Section of the American Institute, delivered a lecture last night at the association's rooms, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, on "Fuel Gas and the Gas Meter." He made a comparison of the cost of gas and coal as heating agents, deciding in favor of gas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Discussion in the Senate on the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

OPPOSITION TO AN EARLY VOTE.

The Credentials of Addicks as Senator from Delaware Presented—The Virginia Election Contest Settled in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House bill extending the time for building the bridge over the East River, at New York, was reported back favorably and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) presented an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, looking to the erection of a statue in the City of Washington to the late Admiral David D. Porter. Referred.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) asked unanimous consent to have the bill fixing the term of Postmasters at four years taken up and passed. Objection was made by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) who suggested that the bill go over till to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said that the bill had simply provided that the terms of all Postmasters should be understood to be for four years, subject, of course, to the power of removal which necessarily inhered in the Executive.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) suggested that the passage of the bill would lead to a general scramble for these offices.

"The scramble is on now," said Mr. Chandler, "and the object of the bill is to prevent the custom of partisan inroads on a new Administration for the purpose of clearing out of office all the Postmasters of the country." The bill was laid aside without action.

The District of Columbia Electric Subway bill was taken up, and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) made an argument against it, contending that the bill was in the interest of a monopoly and against the principle of fair competition.

Nicaragua Canal Debate.

The bill went over without action, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) resumed his argument against the bill. He characterized the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua as "an incorporated myth."

Mr. Turpie closed his speech at 3 P. M., having occupied exactly five hours in the three days through which his speech extended.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Turpie whether he had any amendments to offer to the canal bill.

Mr. Turpie said that he had a substtute to offer for it, but he was not prepared to offer it now.

Mr. Morgan remarked that the bill was one on which action should be taken without unnecessary delay. He wanted action one way or the other, and he asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Turpie objected, saying he was not prepared to offer the proposed substitute, and he knew of two or three Senators not now present, who desired to speak on the bill.

Mr. Morgan suggested taking a vote on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Turpie would not agree to having any time fixed.

"Very well," said Mr. Morgan, "then I have no other alternative but to ask the Senate to sit out the bill."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) made a brief argument against the bill, saying he was utterly opposed to the guaranteeing or the issuing of bonds by the Government.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) expressed a hope that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) would not insist upon an unusual course in relation to a bill which involved beyond all question $200,000,000 of public money.

Mr. Morgan suggested to Mr. Vilas to fix his own time for taking the vote.

"I do not think," Mr. Vilas replied, "that we have reached a point where the opponents of the measure should be called upon to name a day and hour for taking a vote."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggester to Mr. Vilas that the custom which prevailed in the Senate when he first came to Congress was not to lay an important measure aside after two or three hours' discussion each day, but to continue the debate until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and so bring the measure to a vote. He thought that should be the rule now.

The Delaware Senatorship.

The matter went over temporarily, as Mr. Chandler rose to a question of privilege and presented a paper claiming to be the credentials of John Edward Addicks as Senator from the State of Delaware.

"From what source does that paper emanate?" Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked.

"It was handed to me," Mr. Chandler answered, "by Mr. Addicks, who believes himself lawfully elected Senator from the State of Delaware, and believes himself entitled to be sworn in now. But in view of the fact that I presented last week the memorial of Mr. Du Pont, setting out that he is entitled to the seat, and had that memorial referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I will not ask that Mr. Addicks be sworn in until that committee has considered both sets of credentials. I, therefore, ask that this paper be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

The paper was so referred, and the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed.

Mr. Morgan, in urging that there should be no delay in action on the bill, said that the Senate could not afford to go into the consideration of the arbitration treaty without action being taken on the Nicaragua Canal bill, because such action would determine whether the canal and all the treaties relating to it were matters of difference between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain. He asked whether, in view of the existing exigency, it was fair to the country or fair to the Senate to undertake filibustering in order to defer action on a measure on the fate of which other very important matters hung.

Mr. Vilas resented the charge of filibustering, and declared that there would be no objection to having the vote taken after fair and reasonable discussion. But if opportunity for that discussion was not given, then he would move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next, and on that motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was: Yeas, 13; nays, 26—six Senators less than a quorum. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Morgan, at 4:20, adjourned until to-morrow.

TUCKER RETAINS HIS SEAT.

The Afternoon Session Consumed in Deciding the Virginia Contested Election Case.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After 123 members of the House of Representatives, including 53 Republicans, had voted to-day, in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the Committee on Elections No. 3, that Mr. Tucker (Dem.) was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth Virginia District, which was contested by Mr. Yost (Rep.,) two hours were spent in making the vote effective, and finally settling the matter.

The case had been discussed from noon until 4:30 o'clock, the committee recommendation being supported by Messrs. Dearmond, (Dem., Mo.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Tucker, (the contestee,) and McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the committee reporting the case. The recommendation of the minority, that the seat be given to Mr. Yost, (who is the Representative-elect from the district in the Fifty-fifth Congress,) was advocated by Messrs. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Taylor, (Rep., Ohio,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Thorp, (Rep., Va.,) and Walker, (Rep., Va.,) the last-named, with Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) constituting the minority of the Elections Committee.

The vote in favor of Yost was 120, (Mr. Thomas having changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration,) and this closeness induced the friends of the minority, led by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa.,) and by Mr. Thomas, to make a parliamentary fight lasting two hours, to force an adjournment, in the hope that a different result might be reached to-morrow. But their efforts were futile, and the resolution declaring Tucker entitled to the seat was adopted at 6:30 o'clock by a vote of 119 to 47, fourteen members being present and not voting. The result was clinched by the adoption of the usual formal motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, and the House then adjourned.

The Democrats voted solidly for Tucker and the following Republicans joined them: Messrs. Acheson, (Penn.,) Adams, (Penn.,) Arnold, (Penn.,) Bennett, (N. Y.,) Blue, (Kan.,) Broderick, (Kan.,) Codding, (Penn.,) Coffin, (Md.,) Cooke, (Ill.,) Corliss, (Mich.,) Draper, (Mass.,) Fletcher, (Minn.,) Gillet, (N. Y.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Griswold, (Penn.,) Hartman, (Mont.,) Henry, (Conn.,) Hill, (Conn.,) Hooker, (N. Y.,) Hulick, (Ohio,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) Kerr, (Ohio,) Leisenring, (Penn.,) Leonard, (Penn.,) Loud, (Cal.,) Loudenslager, (N. J.,) McCall, (Mass.,) McEwan, (N. J.,) Meikeljohn, (Neb.,) Mercer, (Neb.,) Moody, (Mass.,) Overstreet, (Ind.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Phillips, (Penn.,) Pitney, (N. J.,) Poole, (N. Y.,) Powers, (Vt.,) Quigg, (N. Y.,) Reyburn, (Penn.,) Scranton, (Penn.,) Shafroth, (Col.,) Shannon, (N. Y.,) Sherman, (N. Y.,) Simpkins, (Mass.,) Smith, (Ill.,) Southard, (Ohio,) Southwick, (N. Y.,) Taft, (Ohio,) Thomas, (Mich.,) Towne, (Minn.,) Wadsworth, (N. Y.,) Wanger, (Penn.,) Wilson, (Idaho.)

ROMER SHOALS FORTIFICATION.

Mr. Fischer's Bill Favorably Regarded by Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The proposition advanced by Representative Fischer of New York to reclaim two acres of Romer Shoals, in New York Harbor, and provide them with suitable means of defense, is meeting with considerable favor from members of the House who have familiarized themselves with the subject.

Mr. Fischer's bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee of the House, and by it referred in turn to the Sub-Committee on Fortifications, of which Mr. Hainer of Nebraska is Chairman. Mr. Hainer to-day informed Mr. Fischer that the subcommittee was willing to receive all the information possible upon the subject, and, in view of this circumstance, Mr. Fischer will prepare a chart showing the location of Romer Shoals in New York Harbor and their distance from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Sandy Hook, and also submit estimates on cost of the work of reclamation and fortification.

Mr. Fischer has consulted Representative Hurley of New York, an expert on dredging, and learns that two acres of Romer Shoals can be reclaimed for a sum not exceeding $150,000. The three turrets which, in Mr. Fischer's opinion, would be sufficient to keep at bay any number of hostile vessels that might be sent to these shores would be no more expensive than the same number of turrets on a modern battleship or monitor, while the cost of maintaining them would be reduced to a minimum. They could be left to the care of a few men without any of the expense for provisions, coal, and docking that would be connected with a man-of-war.

Mr. Fischer's bill makes an appropriation of $5,000 for a thorough investigation of the subject by a commission of three engineer officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of War. He is very hopeful that the Sub-Committee on Fortifications will make the desired appropriation in the Fortifications bill, which is now being drafted.

NEW LAWS OF THE NATION.

Made So by the President's Signature or by Limitation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President has approved the following acts:

To withdraw from the Supreme Court jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital, and confer the same on the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Concerning the proper making of vessels.

To validate the appointments, acts, and services of certain Deputy United States Marshals in the Indian Territory.

To provide an American register for the steamer Kahull.

To approve the construction of a bridge over the Red River, near Fulton, Ark.

For the relief of the heirs of D. Fulford and Augusta Tuller.

Granting pensions to George William Hodgdon, Mrs. Anna Wedel, (increase,) Mrs. Keturah Wilson, and Henderson Marple.

To remove the charge of desertion against Helmutt F. Soeckel.

These acts, each granting a pension or an increase of pension, have become laws without the President's approval under the Constitutional limitation of ten days: George Johnson of Lenox, Iowa, Lydia Boynton Ferris, Eleanor L. Curtiss, Mary Collins, and Caroline S. Baker.

Lights for Norwalk Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day favorably reported on a bill authorizing the following aids to navigation for Norwalk Harbor, Conn.: Lighthouse and fog signal stations on Green's Ledge and Peck's Ledge, to cost, respectively, $60,000 and $10,000; light on Long Beach day beacon, $2,500; lighted beacons at Round Beach, Fitch's Point, White Rock Reef, and Grassy Hammock, $800.

Wants Pure Nickel Pennies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day heard Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia in support of a proposition to make minor coins—one-cent and five-cent pieces—out of pure nickel. Such a process, he said, would improve the appearance of these coins.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Second Lieuts. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., J. E. Normoyle, and Robert Alexander, to be First Lieutenants.

Wants to Know His Accusers.

Hughes Fawcett, agent in this country for the Stuart Linen Company of Lisburn, Ireland, who has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for having made false entries describing him as the owner of certain invoices of thread, made application through his counsel for access to such portions of the minutes of the Grand Jury as will enable him to discover who his accusers are. The motion was argued before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Judge Brown reserved decision as to whether the names of the Government witnesses should be furnished to Mr. Fawcett, but denied the application for the minutes.

Raines Certificates Chattels.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Judge Clearwater has decided that a Raines law liquor certificate is a chattel which can be sold for the payment of debts, and has appointed a receiver to take possession of the license of James Carney of Saugerties, on a judgment of a wholesale liquor dealer.

Harvard Students Fined.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—George A. and Edwin H. Davis, Harvard students, were fined $80 each in the District Court, Cambridge, yesterday, for using obscene language in a street car. Judge Almy read them a lecture, saying that disturbances by students in street cars must cease.

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Mrs. Foltz Would Create the Office of Public Defender—Free Rides for Policemen and Firemen—Measures Affecting This City and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Assemblyman Nixon to-day, as Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, introduced the Annual Appropriation bill. This measure carries the regular appropriations for the year for the State departments and State institutions. Last year's bill carried appropriations aggregating about $9,700,000. This year's measure appropriates about $200,000 less than last year.

Among the changes in this year's Appropriation bill compared with last are: Justices Supreme Court, salaries, increase, $7,200; for Supreme Court stenographers in Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts, increase, $2,500; for additional stenographers in this district, decrease, $2,500; for expenses Appellate Division Supreme Court, increase, $20,000; salaries of clerks in State Controller's office, increase, $5,000; State Tax Commissioners, increase, $3,000; for Superintendent Eeston of the State Department of Public Buildings, decrease of $65,000; for dividends to be apportioned by agents to academies under law of 1895, a decrease of $7,887; State Museum, increase, $5,550; for compensation and mileage of members and officers of State Legislature, an increase of $30,000, (amount allowed, $450,000;) for State printing, a decrease of $25,000, (amount allowed, $100,000;) for publication of the General Laws, a decrease of $35,000, (amount allowed, $90,000;) for the support and maintenance of the State prisons, a decrease of $200,000, (amount allowed, $800,000;) for maintenance of convicts sentenced to penitentiaries, an increase of $80,000; State Bureau of Labor Statistics, an increase of $5,000; State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, an increase of $25,000, (amount allowed, $185,000;) Craig Colony for Epileptics, an increase of $10,000; State Industrial School at Rochester, an increase of $15,000, (amount allowed, $190,000;) for State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse, a decrease of $6,000; Rome Custodial State Asylum, decrease, $5,000, (amount allowed, $55,000;) House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, an increase of $25,000, (amount allowed, $60,000;) House of Refuge for Women at Albion, an increase of $5,000, (amount allowed, $30,000;) Home for Dependent Veterans' Wives at Oxford, Chenango County, new item, $15,000; State Factory Inspection, increase of $15,000; State Excise Department, an increase of $15,300; for salary of Janitor of Saratoga Monument, new item, $500; amount allowed for compensation of confidential clerks of Supreme Court Justices in Second District, outside of Kings County, $9,000; amount allowed same class of clerks in Fifth District, $3,600; amount allowed for expenses of Onondaga Salt Springs, $50,000.

In unimportant items there is a reduction this year of about $41,000.

A PUBLIC DEFENDER WANTED.

Mrs. Foltz Proposes the Creation of a New Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Clara Foltz, an attorney and counselor at law of New York City, brought to Albany to-day a bill "to create the office of Public Defender, provide for his election, define his duties, and fix his compensation in the several counties and cities of New York.

The bill provides that there shall be elected by the qualified electors of each county or city and county, at the general election to be held in the year of 1897, and at the general election every third year thereafter, a Public Defender, who shall hold office for three years from and including the first day of January next succeeding his election.

Any lawyer who has been a resident of the county or city and county for one year shall be eligible to the office of Public Defender.

The Public Defender, when authorized by the Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of any county or city and county in which he is Public Defender, may appoint one or more assistants. Every Assistant Public Defender shall be an attorney and counselor at law in this State and shall be a resident of the county or city and county in which the service is to be performed.

The Public Defender shall attend all criminal courts and appear for and defend all persons charged with violation of the law who are without counsel and who desire an attorney to appear for them; also to attend the courts and boards of charities and appear for and in behalf of all persons charged with being insane.

The Public Defender of any county or city and county in which a capital or other important criminal action is to be tried may, with the approval of a Judge or Justice of the court in which the action is to be tried, employ counsel to assist him on such trial; and the costs and expenses thereof, duly certified by the Judge presiding at the trial, shall be a charge upon the county or city and county in which the indictment was found or information filed.

The Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of the county or city and county shall provide suitable rooms for the use of the Public Defender, and shall fix his salary or compensation and that of his assistants and employes, and the same shall be a charge upon the county or city and county.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from employing special counsel to defend him, or to limit his right therein, and such special counsel may appear and defend him alone, or may join therein with the Public Defender at the option and discretion of the defendant.

MINOR MEASURES PRESENTED.

A Large Number of Bills Relating to This City Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City to construct a temporary bridge over the Bronx River at or near Westchester Avenue.

Senator Ford—Prohibiting the distribution of advertising matter in letter boxes or mail boxes of flat houses or apartments in New York City, except by posting.

Senator Koehler—Making it unnecessary for a corporation constructing a railroad in Queens or Suffolk County to obtain from the Railroad Commission a certificate that public convenience and necessity require such road before exercising the powers conferred upon it by law or beginning the construction of a road.

Senator Nussbaum—Reducing the price of gas in the City of Albany to $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Senator Raines—Appropriating $25,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Slocum at Gettysburg.

Senator Wieman—Taxing all street surface railroad corporations in Brooklyn 8 per cent. of their gross receipts.

Senator Malby—Allowing insurance companies to invest surplus capital in the stock of other insurance companies.

Senator Page—Providing that decisions of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in common school appeals may be reviewed on a direct proceeding for that purpose by a writ of certiorari.

Senator Ford—Providing for three additional Police Magistrates in the City of New York, to be appointed by the Mayor, before the 20th of April next; to assume office on the 1st of May; their terms to expire on the 1st of May, 1897.

Senator Ahearn—Incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company, to construct a bridge between the Twenty-third Ward of New York City and Long Island City.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Mathewson—Appropriating $200,000 for paving Jerome Avenue, in New York City.

Mr. Tupper—Fixing the license fee for pawnbrokers at $250 and reducing the rates of interest charged.

Mr. Mathewson—Making a city expense of the cost of establishing a public place in New York City at Tremont and Burnside Avenues.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $182,000 for buildings and improvements at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. Meyer—Fixing at 2 cents the rate of ferriage for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Ninety-second Street, New York City, and Astoria.

Mr. Glen—Repealing Section 249 of the Game Laws in relation to the exposure and sale of wild game.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the construction of electrical subways in New York City between the United States Custom House and the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office buildings for the purpose of lighting the buildings by electricity.

Mr. Barry—Authorizing the New York City Common Council to grant licenses to bootblack peddlers with small boxes.

Mr. Perkins—Appropriating $60,000 for the completion of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing the qualified voters of any free school district to vote a tax for the purchase of textbooks.

Mr. Barry—Making the rate of ferriage on the New York and East River Ferry 1 cent during commission hours and 2 cents at other times.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Making it a misdemeanor to use sandbags as weights for curtain drops and scenes in theatres.

Mr. Fritz—Reducing the rate of ferriage on the New York and Greenpoint Ferry to 1 cent during commission hours and 2 cents at all other times.

Mr. Bedell—Authorizing the Land Commissioners of the State to borrow money at 6 per cent. for the drainage of lands.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Incorporating the New York Parcel Dispatch Company for the purpose of transmitting letters, packages, &c., through tubes by means of electrical or pneumatic power. The tubes are to extend between New York and Brooklyn and across the North and East Rivers, the construction to be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Reinhard—Increasing to $1,850,000 the amount to be paid for the construction of the approaches to the Third Avenue drawbridge in New York City. The original appropriation was $1,100,000.

Mr. J. Sullivan—Providing two grain elevators at Buffalo for transferring grain from lake vessels to canal boats under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, at a charge of one-fourth of a cent per bushel for such service, and appropriating $80,000 for the construction of the elevators.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that individuals or incorporations acting as insurance agents must be residents of or have their principal offices in the State.

Mr. Cain—Reducing the interest charged for loaning money on personal security to 1 per centum per month for two months, and thereafter to ½ per centum per month.

Mr. Fritz—Regulating the rates of ferriage on all ferries from New York to any point in Brooklyn south of Newtown Creek.

Mr. Schmid—Compelling street railroad companies in cities of the first and second class to have two men on the front platform of each car for the purpose of safely operating them.

Mr. Hill—Prohibiting Commissioners of Jurors throughout the State from depositing in jury boxes for service for the ensuing year the ballots containing the names of jurors who have served their legal terms as jurors during the past jury year.

Mr. N. J. Miller—A pure beer bill, to take effect Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Finn—Changing from seventy to eighty-five feet the limit in height of buildings that are to be built of fireproof materials in New York City.

Free Rides for Policemen.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator Sullivan introduced in the Senate to-day his bill of last year permitting policemen and firemen to ride free on all surface or elevated railroads in New York City, and also permitting the free use of telephones and free telegraph service.

THE LAW SCHOOL COURSE.

The Regents Propose to Make Its Duration Three Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The State Board of Regents gave a hearing this afternoon on an ordinance which is proposed for adoption by the university providing that a Law School course shall comprise three years of 1,000 hours of lectures in order to confer the degree LL. B.

The adoption of such an ordinance would affect the New York and Buffalo Law Schools, and they were the ones represented at the hearing. Dean C. D. Ashley for the New York University Law School favored the proposed ordinance, which would in effect be an advance in the standard of qualification for the LL. B. degree.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Prof. George Chase, Dean of the New York Law School, opposed the change. For the Buffalo Law School, former Dean Leroy Parker urged an extension of the time before the new ordinance shall go into effect, the Regents having proposed Jan. 1, 1898, as the date. The Regents took no action to-night.

RIVALS KILL EACH OTHER.

The Tragedy Occurs in Presence of the Girl in Dispute.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Jan. 21.—News reached this city yesterday of a duel fought in the lower edge of this county by two rival lovers, over Miss Jennie Hillery, a girl still in her teens.

John Dacey, aged twenty years, and Benjamin S. Dryman, aged twenty-four years, had been paying attention to this girl for the past year and a half, and on several occasions had hot words over her, but nothing of a serious nature occurred. Last Sunday night Dacey accompanied the girl to a country church. Dryman was on hand, and claimed it was his night for this pleasure. They agreed to settle the matter on sight.

Yesterday while Dacey was in a buggy with Miss Hillery, Dryman came along. Both men drew their pistols. Dacey fired two shots, both taking effect in Dryman's body, near the heart, he dying in a few minutes. One shot from Dryman's pistol pierced Dacey's brain, he living but a few hours. The girl is wild with grief, and it is thought she may lose her mind.

Mr. Roosevelt in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York addressed a large audience in Alexandria Hall here this evening. His subject was "An Object Lesson in Municipal Reform." He came to Princeton as the first of the Spencer Trask lecturers of the season, and at the especial request of the Civil Service Reform Club of the university. His address dwelt mainly on the recent reforms in the police force of New York, and was illustrated by numerous stories of the old régime, which proved of great interest to the audience.

Sing Sing Convicts Employed.

SING SING, Jan. 21.—It is the intention of Warden Sage to keep as many of the convicts under his charge in Sing Sing Prison as busy as circumstances will permit. Two classes, one in woodcarving and the other in free-hand drawing, containing in all about 200 convicts, began work in these classes this morning. They will be kept at work regularly.

Fort Site Near Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 21.—To-day the Government closed the purchase of 100 acres of land on Bolivar Point, the price agreed upon being $30,000. The land just purchased is south of the lighthouse and upon the extreme end of the Bolivar Peninsula. A modern fort will be erected thereon, which will form part of the system of the defense of Galveston.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Absolutely correct styles, Bargain prices.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Appointments of Greater New York Commissioners Confirmed.

EXEMPTION FOR CANAL BONDS.

Bill to Reorganize the Richmond County Police Department Advanced in the Assembly —The Proposed Trust Investigation

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Soon after the Senate convened this morning Gov. Black's private secretary was announced, and presented a message from the Governor nominating the members of the Greater New York Commission. They were confirmed. The members of the Greater New York Commission were recess appointments made by Gov. Morton.

Senator Ellsworth explained the provisions of a bill prepared by the State Controller exempting the bonds sold under the $9,000,000 canal appropriation from taxation, and it was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Senator Grady opposed the bill, contending that there would be no difficulty in floating the bonds at par if they were subject to taxation, despite the statement by the Controller that nearly all the responsible bidders for the bonds had made their bids conditional upon their exemption from taxation.

Senator Raines defended the bill upon the ground that a great amount of personal property now escaped taxation, and the taxable bonds afforded special inducements to the dishonest who sought to evade the assessor.

Senator Ellsworth stated that if this bill did not pass the Controller would be obliged to readvertise for bids at an increased rate of interest, and that the expense of this advertising would be about $5,000.

Senator Guy said if this bill were to pass he would insist upon readvertising for bids, that equal justice should be done to all bidders.

A motion by Senator Grady to strike out the enacting clause was defeated, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Senator Lexow, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the Cuban resolution adopted by the Assembly, expressing merely sympathy with the Cubans in their efforts to secure home rule.

Senator Grady offered a substitute resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. It is the original resolution as presented in the Assembly by Mr. Whittner. The subject was made a special order for Monday night.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

The Bill to Reorganize the Richmond County Police Department Causes Some Discussion.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The calendar showed but five bills, and it was suggested that until the committees should receive more bills from the printer for their consideration, the House might as well adjourn.

A resolution was offered by Republican Leader Nixon, which was adopted, that the clerk place all bills on file in their consecutive order, doing away with the third reading file.

When Leader Nixon introduced the annual appropriation bill, he commented on the fact that it had been sent in some weeks earlier than usual, and on this account there was great likelihood of an early adjournment.

Mr. Mazet's bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Park Department over certain streets in New York was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Garby's measure reorganizing the Richmond County Police Department met with some opposition from Democratic Leader Finn. He objected to so radical a project, as he termed it, being advanced so rapidly. Mr. Garby spoke at some length in defense of his bill, and cited several instances which, he claimed, showed the unfair political representation on the present Police Board of Richmond County. The speaker was interrupted at times by Messrs. Green and Trainor of New York, who inquired whether there had ever been charges of any kind preferred against the present board, which it was proposed to legislate out of office.

Mr. McKeon of Kings made the point that the bill, being a local one, should not be advanced without giving the people of the district concerned an opportunity to be heard upon it, in deference to the custom which had prevailed in the House for two years. Democratic Leader Finn, also made an appeal for a hearing on the bill, suggesting some day next week.

Mr. Finn moved that the measure be recommitted, which motion was lost by a vote of 88 noes to 27 ayes. The bill was then advanced to a third reading.

The House passed the Legislative Contingent Expense bill.

Senator Lexow's concurrent resolution relating to trusts was handed down. Democratic Leader Finn immediately made objection to further consideration of the resolution at the time. Mr. Nixon moved that the matter be made a special order for Monday night. Mr. Trainor of New York offered as an amendment that Tuesday morning be named instead, so as to give ample opportunity for the printing of the resolution and to guard against possible delay in attending the session Monday night. The amendment was defeated, and Mr. Nixon's original motion making Monday night immediately after the reading of the Journal the date for the consideration of the resolution was then adopted. The House adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

TREASURER COLVIN'S REPORT.

Changes in the Present Laws are Recommended.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—State Treasurer Colvin to-day transmitted his annual report to the Legislature.

Mr. Colvin calls attention to the defect in the law relative to the paying of warrants without legislation, as provided by law. The particular instance where this law apparently is not followed is in the case of the Controller's warrants for the purchase of municipal and town bonds, &c., as investments for the common school and United States deposit funds, for which appropriations have not been made by the Legislature, required by Article III., Section 21, of the State Constitution.

Mr. Colvin also calls attention to the conflict of laws relative to the disbursing of the free school funds. He says: "During the past year there were drawn by the Treasurer, all told, 20,804 checks. Of the number, 1,689 were drawn to pay warrants drawn upon the Treasurer by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in pursuance of Article I., Revised Statutes, Section 1. Yet according to Article V., Section 1, of the Revised Statutes, the Treasurer shall pay all warrants drawn by the Controller, and no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except on the warrant of the Controller.

"By the first law mentioned the Treasurer is authorized to pay money out on warrants drawn by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but by the later provisions referred to he can pay no moneys out on except on a warrant drawn by the Controller. The banks, too, are prohibited from paying out any money on checks that are not signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Controller.

"It is probable that the Statutory Revision Commission will recommend that these conflicting laws be changed so as to conform to the Constitution."

Mr. Colvin recommends that all notarial fees be paid at the Executive Department instead of part there and part to the Treasurer, as at present.

The increase of business of the department during the past ten years is indicated by the fact that in the fiscal year 1886-7 11,824 checks were paid and in the fiscal year 1895-6 the number had increased to 20,894.

The aggregate receipts of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were $30,040,388. Of this sum there was received on account of State tax for all purposes $15,534,126, and from all other sources $14,496,290. The latter amount was made up of the following: Corporation taxes, $2,183,854; organizations (new corporation) tax, $563,951; inheritance, $1,796,652; exoise tax, $3,564,014. The rest is canal improvement, loan, and tax and miscellaneous receipts, amounting to $6,448,786. On Jan. 1, 1896, there was in the Treasury $864,551, and on Jan. 1, 1897, $2,377,565. The difference is more than made up by the receipts from the liquor tax. The balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1896, was $4,930,046, and on Oct. 1, 1895, it was $1,411,085.

REINHARD BILL APPROVED.

A Favorable Report by the Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Mr. Reinhard's bill to permit District Attorney Olcott to make his own civil service regulations in appointing deputies, clerks and an entire office force was recommended for passage by the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon. Assemblyman William Cary Sanger made a two-minute speech against it. The committee went into executive session and in five minutes had disposed of the question by recommending that the bill be passed.

The committee is acting as speedily as possible on this measure. It was introduced day before yesterday. Some of the provisions were published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It contains these specifications as to the methods to be employed by the District Attorney in conducting his examinations:

"The regulations so to be prescribed shall, among other things, provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

"(1) For open, competitive examinations for testing the merit and fitness of the applicants for the position. Such examinations shall be practical in their character; and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service in which they seek to be appointed. No applicant shall pass on such examination unless he shall have received at least 75 per centum of the maximum amount obtainable therefor, and a list of those applicants receiving 75 per centum of the maximum amount obtainable shall be duly furnished to the District Attorney, who shall have the power to select and appoint any person whose name is included in the first ten names arranged according to the result of the examination by the Civil Service Board; and where there is more than one vacancy to be filled in any class of employes doing the same work, such class consisting of five or more clerks or employes, the District Attorney shall have the power to select from the names on the eligible list at the ratio of ten names to every vacancy.

"(2) Assistant District Attorneys, deputies, and all officers, clerks, and others whose official relations are necessarily confidential to the head of the office, or whose duties are such that for the good of the service the District Attorney should be allowed to appoint persons of his own choosing, may be appointed by the District Attorney without a competitive examinaton under the provisions of this act."

Assemblyman Sanger told the committee he thought it would be better to make no exception in the method of conducting examinations in the District Attorney's case. If it was the intention of the Legislature to put the civil service examinations into the hands of the heads of departments, it would be better to do so by a general bill which would cover all.

Mr. Reinhard intimated that this might be the policy of the Legislature. "If a general bill were to be passed, of course it would supersede this one," he said, "but this is for an emergency. It is impossible for Mr. Olcott to make the changes which he desires to make in his office unless this bill is passed."

Chairman Austin explained that Mr. Olcott, being a county official, did not come within the scope of the municipal civil service, and as the Attorney General had held that the appointments for Mr. Olcott's office must be made after competitive tests of merit and fitness, this bill was designed to provide machinery for making the necessary appointments.

Assemblyman Reinhard discussed his bill frankly with a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Mr. Olcott has made two or three appointments," he said. "No civil service examination was given to the applicants for those places, and they may be made the basis of test cases when the question of drawing salaries arises.

"This bill of mine is designed to prevent any question about the legality of the appointments.

"Mr. Olcott wants to complete his staff. This bill meets his approval. He may not have drawn it himself, but he approves of it."

"Could he not, without a special act, under rules to be made by the regular Civil Service Commission, make his appointments?"

"I suppose he could," said Mr. Reinhard, "but he might then be obliged to appoint some Democrats. That he does not want to do. His office is one in which the subordinates bear unusually confidential relations to each other and to him. He is the responsible head of it, and will be held accountable for the good conduct of its affairs. He does not want to appoint men who are not in sympathy with him, any more than a man in a private law office would want assistants who were not in sympathy with him."

It is said by some Assemblymen that this bill has the indorsement of the Republican organization in New York City, and that orders have been issued that it shall be passed without any delay.

First Law of the Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Black to-day signed Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $26,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON AND DAVIS.

Picture of the Latter Has Place of Honor at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—Six years ago this month the Arkansas Legislature passed a bill appropriating $300 for a painting of Jefferson Davis, and instructed the Sergeant at Arms to hang it over the Speaker's chair, a place formerly occupied by a portrait of George Washington. Yesterday Jacob King of Stone County introduced the following resolution relative to the picture:

"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas, that Jefferson Davis's picture be removed from where it now hangs and placed to the left of the Speaker's stand, where Gen. George Washington's picture now hangs, and that Gen. George Washington's picture be placed over the Speaker's stand, where Jefferson Davis's picture now hangs."

The House, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the resolution. Mr. King says he was in the Confederate Army, and with Gen. Lee at the surrender at Appomattox, and introduced the resolution at the urgent request of his constituents.

Archbishop Grace Dying.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace, for many years Archbishop of St. Paul, and at present Archbishop of the titular See of Sinnia, is seriously ill, and it is thought his death is only a question of a few days. He contracted a severe cold several weeks ago and this soon developed into pneumonia.

Mills to Work Short Time.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Manufacturers' Association met this afternoon and agreed to shut down two days a week for three months if signatures for 3,500,000 spindles are secured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S

The best test that can be applied to a store is: How nearly right are its goods? Does its merchandise fairly cover its field? Are the prices fair?

The next best test is

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE ATTEMPTS TO REORGANIZE THE UNION PACIFIC.

Talk About the Visit to New York of Attorney General Harmon, and What It Means.

The reorganization or rehabilitation of the Union Pacific Railroad is far from being assured as yet.

The visit of Attorney General Harmon to the city Wednesday is admitted to have been in connection with Union Pacific matters. He is currently reported to have been in consultation with John G. Moore, Gen. Fitzgerald, and Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who represent the committee and the heavy financial syndicate supporting such committee. He was, at least, in consultation with ex-Gov. Hoadly, the counsel for the United States Government in the Union Pacific matter, several times during Wednesday, and even until nearly 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he took the 1 o'clock train for Washington.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, while admitting that he had had a long conference with the Attorney General until late at night, refused to utter one word as to what passed between them. The Secretary of the committee, Alvin W. Krech, and other members of the committee were no more talkative.

From sources closely allied to them it was intimated that there was no hitch between the Administration and the committee, but that a most careful and systematic investigation was on foot, and that the Attorney General only came on to satisfy himself as to the ability of the committee and the supporting syndicate to carry out their pledges in case foreclosure proceedings were carried out, and they became the bidder for the great property and franchise. It can scarcely be doubted that he received every assurance required, as the syndicate is reported to be made up of one of the strongest aggregates of bankers and individuals, both foreign and American, that has ever been formed to carry out any one project. It is understood that the syndicate has proposed to bid on the foreclosure sale, in case the same is ever made, from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will meet at 11 o'clock today at the offices of the company, at the Lord's Court Building, 27 William Street. The Government Directors are E. Ellery Anderson, William J. Combs, J. W. Doane, John Sheridan, H. Patrick, and J. Nelson. Mr. Anderson said yesterday that the special business before the meeting was the consideration of the question as to what amount should be required as a deposit by the Reorganization Committee or other bidders in case of a sale under foreclosure, as a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance of their ability to carry out their contract when entered into. While he could not speak for the Directors, he personally regarded a 10 per cent. deposit as proper. This, he declared, under the proposed bid of the syndicate, would mean a deposit of $4,500,000, which should be an ample guarantee that legitimate business was intended.

Under the present conditions Mr. Anderson said, foreclosure seemed to be the only way out of besetting difficulties. The funding plans and the blanket or general mortgage plan failed to meet with general favor, consequently foreclosure would seem inevitable. The latter at least had the merit of divorcing the Government from the Union Pacific, a most desirable consummation, and it would also insure the payment of a very large part of the debt due to the Government

There is an old-line element, including Collis P. Huntington and Russell Sage, that is opposed to foreclosure, and insists that no settlement should or can be made that eliminates the Government interest. Mr. Sage and George Gould hold a large amount of the collateral trust gold notes of the Union Pacific. Mr. Gould, it is understood, has deposited his interests with the Reorganization, Committee. Mr. Sage, on the contrary, refuses to join, and his interests are withheld, hoping something better may turn up. He and those who side with him still believe that a satisfactory funding bill may pass the next Congress, and they will doubtless throw obstacles in the way of any foreclosure sale until that Congress has had a chance to act on the Union Pacific question.

BIG DEAL IN BONDS.

Atchison Directors Decide to Buy Atlantic and Pacific Securities.

The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company held a special meeting in this city yesterday, at which Chairman Aldace F. Walker presided, and voted to accept the pending proposition in regard to the acquisition of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The transaction is one of magnitude. Under the scheme the Atchison is to purchase the $16,000,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage, Western Division, bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific, as follows: Fifty-two and one-half per cent. of their par value in Atchison general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, with the next April coupon, and 57½ per cent. in Atchison preferred stock. This will make $8,400,000 Atchison 4 per cents and $9,200,000 Atchison preferred stock.

An allowance is provided for foreclosure and reorganization expenses. The Atchison will acquire the Atlantic and Pacific's Western Division, subject only to charges existing against the receivership. The terms of settlement further provide that the Atlantic and Pacific bondholders shall discontinue all pending suits against the Atchison. This arrangement applies to the line from Albuquerque, N. M., to Mojave, Cal. The consummation of this plan will enable the Atchison to proceed forthwith with the issue of its common stock.

The New York committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company is to hold a meeting Jan. 28 to vote on ratification of the agreement. The date of foreclosure and sale will be set later on. The committees of this road will retain possession and control of the $2,794,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Central Division of the Atlantic and Pacific, which thus 112 miles, and also one-sixth of the equipment of the Western Division.

McKENNA, THE PASS SWINDLER.

Believed by the Police to be an Old Offender.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—It is believed by the police that the railroad ticket swindler who was arrested here yesterday afternoon, and who gave his name as Charles McKenna of Colorado, is Fernando Byrnes, alias Charles Martin, and a score of other names, who has been working his swindling scheme for a long time.

His plan was to procure official letterheads of railroads and a fac simile rubber stamp of the General Passenger Agents' signatures, and use them in making requests for passes, which he would present in person under an assumed name. After obtaining them he would sell them to scalpers and others. It was while engaged in trying to obtain four passes under the name of A. W. West from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday upon a forged letter from General Passenger Agent Gray of the Chicago and Alton Road that he was arrested. The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western passenger department had been warned some time ago that a swindler was engaged in this scheme, and consequently a telegram was sent to Mr. Gray, who replied that West had received no request for passes from him.

It is said McKenna or Byrnes is an old railroad man. He is about forty-three years old.

Charles McKenna, who was arrested in Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of obtaining railroad passes on forged orders, is wanted in Jersey City. There he figured as George Young, and is charged with obtaining a diamond ring, worth $125, from Isaac Shackter, by fraud. John L. Stamenger, who introduced Young to Shackter, was arrested on Tuesday and bailed for examination.

RAILROAD MEN INDICTED.

Charged with Discriminating on Freight Rates Against the Law.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day indicted L. S. Thorne, Third Vice President and Traffic Manager, and E. S. Sargent, General Freight Agent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. They are charged with violating the Inter-State Commerce law by giving rebates and discriminating freight rates.

The regular freight rates on cotton from Texas points is 75 cents a hundred pounds. The Texas and Pacific is charged with having given the firm of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh a rebate of 15 cents a bale, and with warehousing cotton free of charge. The rebates given amounted to $9,468.20.

Other railroads are under suspicion, and are being investigated, and further action is expected.

TO EXTEND THE BRICE SYSTEM.

It Is to Have Entrance to Five Big Lake Ports Eventually.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 21.—It is the intention of Senator Brice and his associates, it is authoritatively stated, to build an extension of the Ohio Southern from Wellston, the Southern terminus, to a connection with the Norfolk and Western. The Lima Northern is to be extended from Adrian, Mich., to a connection with the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, which will require the building of but a few miles of road and a part of the C. J. and M. system, known as the Michigan Division, which extends to Allegan, Mich., is to be put into the Ohio Southern and Lima Northern system, and an extension built from Allegan to Lake Michigan, a distance of twelve miles.

When these extensions are built, it is proposed to run a line of steamers across the lake from Milwaukee, thus forming a through line for traffic from Milwaukee and the Northwest via the Consolidated Lima Northern, Ohio Southern, and Norfolk and Western to the seaboard. Entrance to Cincinnati is to be obtained over the partially built Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern. This road will be connected with the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus by a short line built from Hartwell to Columbus. Entrance to Toledo is to be obtained by a spur built from Lima to Toledo.

When these plans are carried out the Brice system will have entrance to five big lake ports—Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit over the Wabash, Chicago over the Lake Erie and Western, and Milwaukee, and a line to the Atlantic.

CHICAGO ELEVATED PROSPECTS.

A Report that All Lines Will Be Consolidated Under Yerkes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—It is believed that Mr. C. T. Yerkes to-day controls the elevated railway situation in this city, and that he ultimately will appear at the head of a company formed by consolidating all the elevated lines in the city. This was made possible by the Metropolitan Company going into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The reorganization will be settled in New York, and Mr. Yerkes will come out at the head of the new company.

Capt. R. Somers Hayes and President Yerkes, it is said, have a perfect understanding as to the future consolidation of all the elevated roads of Chicago, and the interests of Yerkes and the Metropolitan have been connected by such an understanding for eighteen months. The original Metropolitan policy was war on Yerkes, but it was changed over a year ago, when Yerkes and Capt. Hayes reached an understanding on the Union loop question.

The statement is made positively that the basis for a consolidation of all the elevated roads under one management was laid at these early conferences, and that the present Metropolitan receivership is merely an incident in carrying out the plans then matured. As a matter of recent financial history, it is well known in Chicago that Capt. Hayes and the others inside of the West Side Construction Company helped Mr. Yerkes out of a financial quagmire in connection with the loop. The funds for the completion of the loop have been supplied by the Hayes interests in the sale of the Union Consolidated Elevated Railway bonds. The close financial alliance between Messrs. Hayes and Yerkes in the loop construction, it is now claimed, presages a still closer alliance in the union of the various elevated properties represented by them.

Yerkes controls the Lake Street Elevated, which, with the Metropolitan, threatened his West Side surface roads, and the Northwestern Elevated Road, which, when completed, would compete with his North Side surface roads. He absolutely controls the Union loop, the key to the down-town elevated situation. The Alley Road, which has been in a receiver's hands and was sold at foreclosure, is now controlled by a new company of local capitalists, who, it is thought, will turn it over to Yerkes.

Open Rate War Imminent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—An acute situation has developed between the regular and differential roads between Chicago and Buffalo. The intervention of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic pool is needed to avert an open rate war. The passenger rate by the standard lines between Chicago and Buffalo is $14, and by the differential lines $12.46. These books are being sold by scalpers to regular passengers at $11.50, or a dollar less than the regular rate by the differential lines. The latter now ask to be allowed to deduct fifty miles from their regular mileage in making mileage rates so as to give them a chance to compete with the standard lines.

A New Railroad Incorporated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The Columbus, Ohio River and Tidewater Railroad was incorporated to-day by Albert E. Boone, W. O. Munson, S. A. Baldwin, A. J. Sheppard, and G. F. Axline, all of Zanesville. A paper route is marked out through the Counties of Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Highland, Pike, Adams, Brown, and Clermont from Columbus to New Richmond, to be known as the "Ohio River" Division. The "Seaboard" Division will extend from Columbus to Portsmouth, and the "Coal and Iron" from Columbus to Pomeroy.

G. L. Douglass Appointed Manager.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Gibson L. Douglass has been appointed General Manager of the Western Transit Company, the New York Central's Lake Line, to succeed S. D. Caldwell, resigned. Mr. Douglass has been connected with the big four-track road for several years. For a time he was manager of the New York Central Lighterage Company in New York City, resigning to come to Buffalo to take charge of the lake fleet.

A New Road for Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Penn., Jan. 21.—The Erie and Western Railroad Company was organized at Erie to-day for the purpose of bringing this city and port into closer touch with the oil and lumber sections of this State. The company organized with Edward D. Carter, President; J. V. Bolard of Waterford and J. S. Vancleve of Erie, Vice Presidents; J. J. Roemer and Frank Montgomery, Secretaries. It was stated in the meeting that a New York company had agreed to build the road and take half its pay in bonds.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Samuel D. Davis, acting President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, met a street rumor of a receivership for the road yesterday with the assertion that it had no basis in fact, and that the question had not been raised, so that the decline in the quotations for the securities of the company might be attributed solely to a "bear" raid.

—The conference between the Produce Exchange Committee on Discriminations, of which Henry B. Hebert is Chairman, and the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, in regard to rates on export traffic from Western to Atlantic ports, will probably be Jan. 27, at 143 Liberty Street. The meeting is all the more important because it may annul the suit of the Produce Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association, which is before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—Officials of the Produce Exchange denounce as arbitrary and unjust a ruling of the Joint Traffic Association that provides, in the case of carload lots, that no delivery of freight shall be made until a receipt has been signed by the consignee for all the merchandise in a car. The rule was put into operation by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It was aimed at joint shipments in single car lots. It is claimed that this is blind delivery, giving opportunity for neither checking nor inspection.

—Soft-coal traffic interests await the result of the meeting at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 27, with impatience. Then the Ohio Coal Traffic Association may be able to announce that all the seven members are in accord on the new basis of ratio of business. This, as a Director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company declared yesterday, will be a starting point and operate favorably in endeavors to adjust matters outside of Ohio. President A. G. Blair of the Wheeling had not last night returned to New York.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Measure your room. The size for it may still be among the REMNANTS. LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

Thank You; But I Know

Exactly what I need to cure this miserable stopped-up feeling in my head and chest. I have taken cold and it has gone all through my system. I cannot afford to make experiments with new remedies, particularly when I am certain that

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

will set my blood in normal circulation, stop this provoking cough, and end the tickling in my throat. Druggists and grocers who try to sell me a substitute waste their time.

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Missionary Work Desired to Destroy the New Line.

A meeting to arouse a more general interest in some missions was held in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, last night, by the Young People's Department of Home Missions, and was attended by a large audience.

John W. Baer, General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, presided. He said he brought with him from Boston greetings from Mr. Moody, and that Mr. Moody was stirring the City of Boston as had never been done before. The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of Baltimore made an address in which he said the spirit of the West was not irreligious, but unreligious, and referred to the movement of the West against the East.

"The line between North and South," said he, "is being obliterated, and a line between East and West is being drawn." He said the only way to stop the growing feeling between the two sections was by extending the missionary work.

KLEIN ARSON TRIAL.

Louis Rothman Tells How He Started the Klein Fire.

At the Klein arson trial, which was resumed in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Louis Rothman was the principal witness. He declared on the two former trials that he had set Klein's apartments on fire. He is now serving a term of fifteen years in Sing Sing. Yesterday the witness repeated practically his former testimony.

He said that he had first met Klein in Hirshkopf's apartments. Hirshkopf approached him on the subject of setting fire to houses, and told him that he could make money by burning houses in Brooklyn. Hirshkopf let it be understood that he had "fixed" the authorities, and that the danger of detection was almost nil. Rothman then went on to testify that his first fire was in Klein's apartments. He sprinkled kerosene on the floor and bedding, and one of his accomplices, a woman, applied the match. Afterward Hirshkopf met Rothman and gave him $100, which Hirshkopf had received from the insurance company. Rothman said that he had expected more, but Klein told him that Hirshkopf had kept a certain amount back to "square" the authorities. A large slice of the money, so Rothman said, went to the adjusters.

The prosecution called Fireman Medole as an expert. He said he was in Klein's house one hour after the fire, and from all he could see it was due to natural causes.

EDITORS GO VISITING.

State Newspaper Men Were Entertained in Brooklyn.

The Republican Editorial Association of New York was entertained in Brooklyn yesterday. The members were received at the foot of Broadway by President Clinton R. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Fire Commissioner W. C. Bryant, and others, and were shown the sights of the city in a trolley car ride. During this trip they visited the navy yard and the Union League Club. At the latter place they were entertained with a dinner and speeches. To-day they will hold a business meeting and elect officers.

Among those who enjoyed Brooklyn's hospitality yesterday were E. H. Butler of Buffalo, C. M. Alvord, Livonia; E. W. Addis, Brewster; A. E. Blunck, Johnstown; R. A. Wood, Warsaw; J. T. Williams, Dunkirk; Howard G. White, Syracuse; Joseph A. Ward, Lockport; J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry; A. R. Scott, Geneseo; John M. Hunt, Sag Harbor; H. R. Bryan, Hudson; John M. Francis, Troy; Jeremiah Coughlin, Watertown; Willard A. Cobb Lockport; A. O. Bunnell, Dansville; Ida M. Blake, Carmel; W. C. Burgess, Newark, Wayne County; William H. Clark, Cortland; W. B. Collins, Gloversville; Andrew Davidson, Cooperstown; John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie; M. F. Howe, Sing Sing; W. A. Smyth, Owego; W. D. Davis, Schenectady; W. H. Tefft, Whitehall; A. A. Smith, Ogdensburg, John D. Stivers, Middletown; Andrew J. Deal, Fairport; W. R. Duval, Riverhead; J. H. Durkee, Fort Edward; Ben S. Dean, Jamestown; Ernest A. Fay, Potsdam; George L. Fox, Middleberg; Frank B. Garrett, Syracuse; C. H. Grose, Ballston; Fred P. Hall, Jamestown; W. H. Hamlin, Canandaigua; Frank S. Hull, Newburg; Marc D. Johnson, Randolph; Jay E. Klock, Rondout; H. J. Knapp, Auburn; Henry Kruempel, Utica; J. L. Kyne, East Syracuse; A. MacArthur, Troy; Dr. E. H. Makk, Rochester; T. F. Mannix, Plattsburg; L. McKinstry, Fredonia; P. F. Milmoe, Canastota; Charles F. Milliken, Canandaigua; Charles S. Munger, Herkimer; T. F. McIntosh, Delhi; George R. Peck, Auburn; John A. Place, Oswego; G. E. Priest, Ithaca; G. W. Pratt, Corning; Samuel Ritchie, Newburg.

COMPANY B WINS HONORS

BREAKS THE RECORD SHOOTING FOR THE KEMP TROPHY.

Also Makes the Best Score in This Year's Contest for the Clark Trophy on the Seventh Regiment's Range.

Company B captured the markmanship honors at the Seventh Regiment Armory rifle range last night by breaking the record for the Kemp Trophy and making the best score for the Clark Trophy in this year's contest.

The record for the Kemp had been held by Company F, with a total score of 1,098, the scores, standing, at 200 yards being 533 and prone, 590 yards, being 565. Company B last night started in with 536 standing, and 577 prone, making a total of 1,113. The company team fell short of the Clark Trophy record by only two points. The individual scores were:

COMPANY B.

Private C. W. Wood	23	25	48
Corp. E. P. Fowler	23	24	47
Sergt. W. M. Halstead	23	24	47
Lance Corp. G. H. Fraser	23	24	47
Private L. P. Weber	22	25	47
Private H. E. Clearman	23	23	46
Sergt. O. M. Beach	23	23	46
Private J. E. Roeser	22	24	46
Corp. J. R. Stewart	23	22	45
Corp. G. H. Clarke	23	22	45
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	22	23	45
Corp. A. Geery	21	24	45
Sergt. L. Sands	21	24	45
Private C. M. Kervan	21	24	45
Private A. D. Prince	21	24	45
Lieut. J. E. Schuyler	22	22	44
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	22	21	43
Corp. E. P. Sands	21	22	43
Private F. I. Brown	20	23	43
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	20	23	43
Private C. H. Pump	19	24	43
Private R. T. Lyons	18	25	43
Private W. B. Mable	21	21	42
Private M. T. Mason	20	21	41
Private H. S. Young	19	19	38
Total	536	577	1,113

CLARK TROPHY—COMPANY B.

Corp. G. H. Gilman	22	25	47
Private C. W. Luyster, Jr.	23	22	45
Private E. V. Clark	19	25	44
Private E. B. Clarke	21	22	43
Private L. H. Nelson	19	24	43
Private A. W. Hankinson	20	22	42
Private A. U. Fry	20	22	42
Private N. M. Pattison	18	24	42
Private C. H. Sprague	20	21	41
Private H. M. Shrady	20	21	41
Private C. McDougall	22	18	40
Private H. G. Silleck, Jr.	21	19	40
Private C. L. Acker	20	20	40
Private R. F. Kennellie	20	18	38
Private L. L. Lefferts	18	19	37
Private J. J. Finlay	18	19	37
Corp. W. J. Yates	17	19	36
Lieut. H. M. Nesbitt	19	16	35
Private J. S. Gross	16	18	34
Corp. J. R. Foley	16	18	34
Private C. T. Judson	14	20	34
Private C. W. Dieterich	18	14	32
Private H. B. Kyle	15	16	31
Private F. Smith	15	15	30
Private J. E. Pye	14	9	23
Total	1,001	1,063	2,064

The total score for each company in the Kemp and Clark trophy matches are as follows, (Company A to shoot to-night):

	Kemp.	Clarke.
Company B	1,113	2,064
Company F	1,092	2,144
Company I	1,097	2,034
Company C	1,076	2,022
Company E	992	1,798
Company G	1,003	1,975
Company H	1,046	1,963
Company K	1,018	1,872
Company D	1,057	1,966

The shooting for the Abeel Trophy was continued, but none of the scores touched those of Company I, which leads with 642. The results last night were:

ABEEL TROPHY, COMPANY F.

Corp. C. Drake	33	35	68
Corp. A. Stevens	33	34	67
Corp. F. W. Perkins	32	34	66
Private B. F. Goodspeed	31	34	65
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	31	34	65
Corp. L. W. Notesburg	31	33	64
Private J. R. Dederer	30	32	62
Capt. G. W. Rand	29	33	62
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	31	30	61
Corp. J. S. Woodhouse	30	29	59
Total	313	326	639

COMPANY F, Jr.

Private H. L. Dederer	30	34	64
Private R. H. Patton, 2d	30	31	61
Private E. S. Prince	29	32	61
Private C. H. Cadwell	28	33	61
Private L. Snedeker	30	29	59
Private G. A. Fournier	30	29	59
Private F. H. Hurd	27	31	58
Private F. M. Crossett	31	24	55
Private G. Reith	30	25	55
Private E. K. Cook	26	27	53
Total	291	295	586

COMPANY G.

Sergt. J. A. Olsen	30	35	65
Sergt. J. M. Moe	30	34	64
Private H. B. Burroughs	30	34	64
Corp. H. E. Crall	29	35	64
Sergt. Walter Reid, Jr.	31	31	62
Lieut. A. G. Todd	31	31	62
Private W. A. Dixon	28	33	61
Lance Corp. W. S. Burrell	28	32	60
Private L. T. Petrie	28	31	59
Corp. W. H. Evans	29	27	56
Total	294	323	617

COMPANY G, Jr.

Private Angus Hopkins	33	31	64
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	30	34	64
Private D. L. Williams	31	31	62
Private F. C. Robinson	30	32	62
Corp. M. B. Nesbitt	28	33	61
Private C. S. McKune	28	32	60
Private H. B. Berdan	32	27	59
Private H. C. Mable	27	32	59
Private A. N. Conover	29	29	58
Private E. W. Zeulgraf	25	30	55
Total	293	311	604

The competition will close to-night.

IN MEMORY OF MR. ABBEY.

A Service of Song at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

Memorial services for Henry E. Abbey were held last night in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The church was filled. In the centre aisle, in front of the steps leading to the altar, a catafalque, covered with black and white cloth and surrounded by lighted candles, recalled the services of Oct. 20 last, when the dead impresario was carried from the same church to his last resting place. Mr. Abbey embraced the faith of the Church of Rome on his death bed, and Father McMillan in his address last night referred to the circumstances of his death and to his confidence in the justice and mercy of God.

Mme. Mantelli, Miss Sophie Traubmann, and Messrs. Ancona and Lloyd d'Aubigne contributed to the programme, which included the processional hymn, "O Paradise!" Hurley; "Miserère," Hurley; "Ave Maria," Luzzi; "Be Thou Faithful," St. Paul, Mendelssohn; "Ave Maria," Gounod, and "Les Rameaux," Faure.

Admission was free by ticket only, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the charities of the parish. More than $1,000 was collected. The services were conducted by the Rev. Fathers Thomas McMillan, Russell Nevins, John Hughes, and H. M. O'Keefe.

To Divide Rockaway Beach Lands.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Second District, has signed an order appointing Robert A. Davidson, Edward Lieben, and Joseph Marshall a commission to divide a tract of land of 610 acres, at Rockaway Beach, among certain parties at interest against which two judgments were recorded in 1885; one for $163,695.31, against Henry Y. Altrell and William R. Scoutter, and another against Collis P. Huntington and others for $100,240. Horace H. Chittenden, assignee, was plaintiff, and the defendants were Isaac E. Gales and Ellen Gales.

German Legal Aid Society.

A meeting of the Legal Aid Society was held last night at Arion Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Carl Schurz made a brief address, and Arthur Von Briesen, President of the society, explained that certain German citizens had objected to the work of the society because it was not confining itself exclusively to German immigrants. He said that by extending aid to other nationalities they were assured of the help of other societies which worked in the same general direction.

YALE NOT OUT WITH HARVARD.

Every Probability of a Boat Race with Her Crew Next Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The management of Yale University Navy to-day denied every part of the statement sent out by a press association yesterday to the effect that plans for a resumption of athletic relations by Yale and Harvard have been abruptly closed. Capt. Bailey of Yale said that Capt. L. A. Goodrich of the Harvard crew was here yesterday, and they freely discussed the situation, and that Yale has no thought of breaking off plans for arranging a race for this year. He says that, while nothing conclusive has been decided upon, everything at Yale is promising for an early signing of a treaty of peace with Harvard and for complete arrangements for a boat race this Spring.

The Yale management ridicules the story, which is the third in succession that has been sent out, declaring that the pending attempts of Yale and Harvard to consummate athletic reunion have been terminated permanently.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Good Day for Bookmakers, Only Two Favorites Winning.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—As only two favorites won in the racing to-day, the bookmakers had the better of it on the day's results.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Booze, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 11 to 5, won by a head; Eleano, 105, (Hart,) 12 to 1, second by a neck; Robert Latta, 108, (Turbiville,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47¾. Billion, Dejure, Fonshway, Otho, Miss Sturgis, and Timberland also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Jack Hayes, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Parmesan, 107, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Barney Adler, 97, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:33¼. Lott, Double Dummy, Little Nigger, and Vanesca also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lizzetta, 124 pounds, (Hart,) even, won by two lengths; Miss Rowett, 124, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, second by a length; Text, 124, (Knapp,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. J. B. Ewing, Bustup, Dr. France, and Will Elliott also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Kruna, 90 pounds, (Songer,) 10 to 1, won by a length; Viscount, 96, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Paladin, 115, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:46¾. Hill Billy, Springtime, and Tempesta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Mrs. Bradshaw, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, won by half a length; Baal Gad, 97, (Dorsey,) 7 to 1, second by two lengths; Judge Bullock, 107, (Morse,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:33. Laura Cotta, Whiff, Little Tom, and C. C. Rumrill also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Judge Steadman, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Little Billy, 108, (J. Everett,) 20 to 1, second by a neck; Paskola, 101, (J. Strude,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:47¼. Halloween, Pete Kitchen, Davezac, Dave Pulsifer, and Linnette also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 21.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mahogany, 116 pounds, (J. McDonald,) 50 to 1, won by half a length; Marionette, 111, (J. Narvaez,) 12 to 1, second by half a length; Billy Ayers, 110, (Coady,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Valdos, Roadrunner, Mike Rice, Greenleaf, Nephew, Monitor, Henry Grattan, Irma, and Sir Richard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Olive, 100 pounds, (R. Isom,) 3 to 5, won by a head; Last Chance, 102, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Miss Ruth, 100, (Reidy,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Minnie Cee, Monita, Examiner, Jack Richelieu, Monterey, Pecksniff, Don Pio Pico, and Sooladain also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Bernardillo, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won by a neck; Don Clarencio, 105, (Jones,) 10 to 1, second by a nose; Sugar Foot, 102, (Slaughter,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Begonia V., Miss Maggie, Tom Smith, and Personne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ostler Joe, 103 pounds, (Jones,) 11 to 10, won by two lengths; Peter the Second, 106, (Thorpe,) 7 to 2, second by a head; Frank Jaubert, 100, (Shields,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Argentina and Draught also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs; selling. Chartreuse, 95 pounds, (R. Isom,) 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Midlo, 97, (Jones,) 9 to 1, second by a quarter of a mile; Applause, 99, (Clawson,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:33¼. Alvarado left. Applause was also left, but galloped over for third money.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. California, 114 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 to 10, won by four lengths; Potentate, 119, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, second, by a head; Los Girl, 106, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Rey Del Tierra, Lady Cooram, Estaca, Peril, Viking, and Manchester also ran.

Pigeon Shoot at Long Branch.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—The formal opening of the new shooting grounds at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, took place this afternoon. Many prominent sporting men from different parts of the country were present.

The principal shoot was for the Patten Cup, given by W. D. Patten of Pleasure Bay. There were only eight entries. Welsh of Philadelphia won handily, killing every one of his 25 birds. Leonard Finletter was second, with 23, and the "Count" third, with 21. Others who took part in the contest were Stokes, Davis, McAlpin, Bradley, and Edwards.

The wind was strong from the north, which aided the birds considerably. Honors were divided among the sweepstakes.

Skating Events Postponed.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—By the arrival of the time set for starting the first event on to-day's programme of the amateur skating championship meeting the ice was flooded by water to a depth of two inches, except for a straightaway patch of 500 yards. Accordingly, under the rules of the National Skating Association, the events were postponed until to-morrow. The postponement will hold from day to day while there is a prospect of safe-bearing ice conditions.

Polo Athletic Club Bouts.

The principal bout at the Polo Athletic Club to-morrow night will be between Austin Rice and "Patsey" Haley at 115 pounds, twenty rounds. The winner of the bout will be matched against "Peddler" Palmer, the English featherweight champion. The preliminary bouts will be ten rounds each between "Jack" O'Donnell of Yonkers and "Jack" Sullivan of the Bowery, and George McCune against "Billy" Barrett of this city.

Yale and Princeton Hockey.

The Yale and Princeton hockey teams are to play a series of three games at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, next month. No date has been definitely set for the first game yet, but probably it will be Feb. 20.

W. E. Young's Protest.

It was reported last night that William Euclid Young, who retired from the firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., Dec. 22 last, and was, on Dec. 30, expelled from the New York Stock Exchange, had formally assigned his Stock Exchange seat to another person. Mr. Young has been contemplating such a step ever since his expulsion in order if possible, to prevent the sale of the seat by the Stock Exchange. He is said to be greatly aggrieved at his expulsion, and claims that the punishment awarded him by the Governing Committee was altogether too severe for the technical infraction of the rules of the Exchange with which he is charged. He proposes to ask for a rehearing of his case, and hopes to secure a reversion, or at least a modification of the sentence.

Irving Council's Entertainment.

Irving Council, No. 602, of the Royal Arcanum, gave a vaudeville performance last night at the Central Opera House, in Sixty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Among those who entertained the visitors were Fields and Sidney, German comedians; the Weston sisters, Maud Raymond, W. J. Miles, and Jordan and Williamson. After the entertainment there were a reception and a ball.

INJURED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Girl's Clothing Ignited by the Fire-Workman Overcome.

Escaping gas in the basement of the four-story brownstone house at 382 Pleasant Avenue was ignited by the fire in the furnace, and exploded with great force yesterday morning. The force of the explosion blew off the covers of the coal chute in the sidewalk, and knocked down Miss Agnes Fitzgerald, fifteen years old, who was standing near. At the same time a column of flame shot up from the chute, setting fire to her dress and underclothing. She ran into the basement of the house screaming for help.

David Fitzgerald and three of his sons, who were at breakfast, ran to the girl's aid, and by wrapping her in a rug and several other articles succeeded in extinguishing the fire, not, however, until the girl was badly burned about the legs. Her injuries are not necessarily dangerous.

Word of the explosion, and the fact that the gas was still leaking from the service pipe, was sent to the Consolidated Gas Company's office. John H. Hunter was sent to the house to repair the leak. Hunter went into the cellar, after opening all possible vents for the escaping gas, accompanied by Mr. Fitzgerald's son James. The leak was found near the coal chute. Hunter undertook to stop up the leak with putty, while young Fitzgerald, who was unable to stand the effects of the gas, went up stairs, leaving Hunter in the cellar.

Time passed, and as Hunter did not reappear from the cellar young Fitzgerald went down to see what had happened to him. He found Hunter unconscious on the floor. Fitzg

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.: Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Concert—8:30.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Dr. Klaus—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1897.

FOREDOOMED.

No man ever bore more conspicuously the outward signs of valiant purposes than Senator LEXOW, who has been for some days noisily putting on his armor to do battle against the trusts. He has carried through the Senate a resolution providing that a committee of three Senators and four Assemblymen shall investigate the subject of trusts, report by March 1, and bring in a bill of remedies. Nettled by the sneers and sarcasms of the Democratic minority, he even went so far as to amend his original resolution by inserting a formal recognition of the existence of trusts. He professes a determination to find out if these combinations are offensive and harmful and a purpose to exterminate them if they prove to be open to those objections.

The unfeeling questions and motions of Senator CANTOR and Senator GRADY have visibly embarrassed Mr. LEXOW. They pointed out that trust investigations have been made by committees appointed in six previous sessions. Facts and proofs in superabundance have been accumulated. Besides, the entire matter is of common notoriety. Why not draw the bill at once and put it on its way to enactment? That would be the course of a real friend of the people and a real foe of trusts. One after another by a party vote the Senate defeated the minority propositions to grapple with these unlawful combinations forthwith.

Are the trusts quaking with dread of this new assault? Not if their chief men have considered its source. The Republican Party will not destroy its own offspring. Monopolies, combinations in restraint of trade, and trusts that have controlled and raised the price of the daily necessities of the people have been engendered and nourished by Republican laws. It is the creed of that party, its policy and its practice, to enrich the few at the expense of the many. It issues licenses for extortion. It confers patents of nobility upon its favored supporters under which they enjoy privileges and opportunities not granted to the common people. It even goes into partnership with the beneficiaries of its laws, receiving back into its campaign chest substantial sums from the profits they enjoy, thus continuing itself in power and them in privilege. To allow a serious and effective attack to be made upon trusts by the Legislature of this State would be a violation of the compact and contrary to Republican policy. It would be a highly contagious example.

We accordingly predict that Senator LEXOW's committee will never strike a blow. We do not say that his hostile preparations are humbug and his professions of interest in the people spurious. We do assert that if he enters upon the investigation of trusts with vigor and sincere purpose there will presently be laid upon his shoulder a firm and heavy hand and a well-known voice will speak distinctly in his ear. That hand and voice he will instantly obey. They would paralyze his investigation were it ten times as rampant. And the wide waters will bear away the wreckage of his remedial legislation.

Nobody will cherish any delusions about the investigation of trusts by the Republican Legislature of 1897.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS.

The Republican machine has been entirely successful so far in the State of New York. It has placed its leader in the United States Senate by the almost unanimous vote of the party caucus. It has "quieted" the claim of one of its most conspicuous opponents to a seat in the new Cabinet. It has organized all the committees of both houses of the Legislature to suit itself. It has asserted the claim of one of its worst managers to the charge of the most important State department without a whisper of opposition from the Senators who know how disgraceful and dangerous the appointment is sure to be. And all this it has accomplished without audible criticism from any strong element in the party and without even protest from the respectable and wealthy members of the party who fill its military chest and give to the party what reputation for decency it still maintains.

The Republican machine in Illinois has not had such luck. It started out to send to the Senate the most powerful of the Cook County political managers. It was met by a storm of indignant denunciation from the business and professional men of Chicago, so threatening that the President-elect is reported to have interfered with a warning that unless this plan were abandoned the machine would get no "patronage." That was a very bad means to a good end. The machine, with all the State patronage in its possession and a first lien on the patronage of the Federal Government, then set out to choose as Senator another politician less offensive than its first choice, but who could be trusted to do its bidding for a proper consideration.

But the decent Republicans had had a taste of power. They had checked the first advance of the machine. They determined utterly to defeat it and put it to rout. They have succeeded. Mr. MASON, who will succeed Senator PALMER, is a man of ability, courage, energy, and independence, as his course in public affairs shows. He has been elected to the Senate, not only without any bargain or concession as to spoils, but against the desperate efforts of those whose chief weapon was spoils. He goes as the representative of the principles of the Republican Party, not of the greed or chicane or corruption of its managers. He is supported by and owes his election to the Republicans who believe in these principles, who are willing to work for them, who are ready to make sacrifices for them, and who do not ask to be paid for upholding them. He is a student of finance and public affairs, a man of keen intelligence and broad views, a skilled and efficient debater.

On the whole, the Republican Party in Illinois has more to be proud of and much less to blush for than the Republican Party of New York.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The discussions in Congress upon the bill providing for a guarantee of bonds for the Nicaragua Canal Company are a repetition of the old controversy over the merits and feasibility of the canal enterprise and of the wisdom of any action by our Government in its behalf. Familiar arguments and statements and ancient disputes are gone over again, while it is evident that the differences of opinion are mainly due to imperfect information and inadequate means of judging. The obvious thing for Congress to do is to obtain the needed information and means of judging before it considers any further the question of pledging the faith of the Government for the payment of $100,000,000 or so of corporate bonds.

It made itself ridiculous by going through the form of doing this two years ago. It provided for a commission of engineers to go to Nicaragua and examine into what the company had been doing and make a report, but it appropriated only $25,000 for its expense. The consequence was that during the Summer the commission made a hasty investigation—all that the time and means at its command would permit—and made a report, the chief effect of which was to show that the examination had been utterly inadequate and that a thorough one ought to be made before the Government committed itself to the support of the undertaking in any form.

The commission was unable to make any careful surveys or to inquire closely into what the company had done, but it ascertained enough to satisfy its members that there were serious defects in the plans upon which the Maritime Company was working and very important errors in its estimates of the cost. Some of the defects in the plans were pointed out and it was shown wherein many errors and miscalculations had been made. The commission believed that the total cost of the canal would not be less than $135,000,000 instead of the $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 estimated for the company.

It was perhaps natural that the officers and engineers of the company, in their anxiety to get the benefit of the concession, to encourage capital to invest in its obligations, and to secure the pledge of Government support, should underestimate the difficulties and the cost of the undertaking and be in too much haste to get to work upon some kind of plans as an assurance to the world that something was going to be done. But it was no more natural than it was wise or prudent for the United States Government to act upon the assurances of the company's officers and engineers in so important a matter as guaranteeing its bonds to the extent of the estimated cost of the whole project, though the guarantee was to carry with it a practical control of the interoceanic waterway.

The first thing for the Government to do was to ascertain for itself whether the company's route was the best one, whether its plans of construction were what they should be, whether its estimate of cost was approximately correct, and in general whether the enterprise was on a sound footing and gave reasonable promise of such National and international advantages as to justify Congress in adopting measures for its support. Whether the Government is to invest public money in the enterprise directly or lend the National credit to it, and whatever obligation or responsibility it is to incur, the first thing needed is the fullest possible light on the subject. Everything else relating to it should be dropped and proper provision made at once for a thorough inquiry by an expert commission and a full and thoroughgoing report on all aspects of the case.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE TREATY.

It is evident that the opponents of the arbitration treaty intend to make as much of an obstacle of the Monroe doctrine as they can. They say that this country will not submit the Monroe doctrine to arbitration, and that if the treaty does not cover that point there is no reason why the point should not expressly be excluded.

This is due either to obfuscation remarkable even for Senators, or it is pure quibbling.

Doctrines are not subject to arbitration; cases of their application may, however, be arbitrated. It is a well-established doctrine, for instance, that treaties shall be observed and not evaded or violated. You cannot imagine two Governments going before a tribunal to assert opposite sides of that proposition. One Government might assert that a treaty had been violated and the other deny it, and then the facts could be arbitrated and the action required by the facts might be determined. In the same way it might be disputed whether a treaty still existed or had lapsed, or had been duly accepted by one party or the other. So cases arising under the Monroe doctrine might go before a tribunal of arbitration to determine whether the doctrine had been violated, or even whether Great Britain had accepted the doctrine. In either case no result would be reached unless three British arbitrators and two Americans agreed in the decision. Is it conceivable under these conditions that the doctrine would suffer? This is the sum of what Mr. OLNEY told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Moreover, what do Senators who affect to have fears on this subject really suppose that the doctrine requires? By far the boldest statement of the doctrine ever made by the United States Government was made in 1895 by the present Administration. What was that statement? In substance, it was simply this: In a dispute between a European power and an American State, involving the territorial integrity of the latter, the European power shall not decide the dispute for itself, but shall submit its claims to impartial arbitration. In other words, the extremest, firmest, and most sweeping declaration of the Monroe doctrine known to our history was a declaration demanding the very arbitration provided for in the treaty now before the Senate.

In our judgment the position taken by the United States in the Venezuelan case was justified most completely by the very fact that what was demanded was not any right claimed for our own advantage, but impartial justice. And that fact it was that straightway developed this present broad and noble plan from the Venezuela negotiations. The larger plan is a logical application of the same principle. Having settled peacefully, not only without the slightest surrender of national honor, but with added prestige to our reputation, one serious difficulty by aid of arbitration, what would be more foolish than to reject and condemn the principle we had so wisely and profitably enforced?

"NEEDS NO DUTY AT ALL."

We published yesterday a very interesting interview with Mr. HAAS, the President of one of the largest companies which make iron in the South, who said:

"Alabama iron needs no duty at all. It is underselling English iron in the latter's own country, and is laid down in New York, freight paid, at the price asked for English iron, plus the duty, at the English furnaces, and much cheaper than English iron with the freight added. If the Sloss Company takes any action at all it will be to ask for a reduction or total abolition of the duty on iron. Remove the duty altogether, and Southern iron can take care of itself the world over. We have established a solid export trade, the proportions of which are hampered only by the lack of ship room."

Less than three years ago certain Southern Senators who represented or professed to represent Southern iron interests exerted their influence to prevent the removal of the duty on iron ore (as proposed in the original Wilson Tariff bill) and the reduction of the duty on pig iron to 20 per cent. Their influence, combined with that of certain other Democratic Senators who had other ends in view, caused the substitution of what has been called the Gorman tariff for the bill which had been passed in the House.

"We have established," says President HAAS, "a solid export trade." We add the testimony of The Iron Age's report of this week from Birmingham, Ala.:

"There have been some orders for export accepted during the week, the aggregate of which will approximate 4,000 tons. The preceding week the detailed sales of the leading interest show orders from Antwerp, 1,500 tons; Bremen, 1,500 tons; Genoa, 1,000 tons, and Rotterdam, 1,000 tons. To this must be added the 10,000-ton order accepted for Liverpool account to get a fair idea of the extent of this trade. The foreign sales of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company since last July are given out at 51,000 tons. Enough is known of sales of other interests to confirm the estimate given by your correspondent of an approximate total of 90,000 tons."

And yet, at the recent hearing before the Ways and Means Committee the representatives of other pig-iron producers were demanding an increase of the present duties on ore and pig iron and were predicting that the country would be "deluged with imports of pig iron" if their demand should not be granted.

There was no reasonable excuse for such a plea or demand on the part of the Northern producers of pig iron, for the price of Bessemer iron at Pittsburg today is lower by 14 per cent. than the price of similar iron in England, and American steel in crude forms (billets) is selling in Pittsburg at $15.25, as against $21.87 per ton for English steel in England free on board for export. While the applicants were calling for higher duties, the foremost manufacturer of iron and steel in America was opening offices in London and Liverpool with the purpose of competing "with the British for contracts in all colonial countries, Japan, China, Russia, and in all other places where the British have a market."

As for the duty on iron ore, the retention or an increase of it is demanded, as we said a few days ago, simply for the promotion of the interests of manufacturers in the Middle West at the expense of manufacturers east of the Alleghanies and on the Atlantic seaboard. Interesting evidence on this point, not published heretofore by the daily press, was laid before the Ways and Means Committee, and we shall refer to it hereafter. The facts mentioned above not only show that neither an increase of the present duties on iron and steel nor the retention of more than a fraction of them is required, but also furnish most encouraging testimony as to the present and the future of our export trade in iron and steel products.

AND BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS.

In his recent message the Mayor, after speaking of measures taken to prevent the sale of adulterated milk in this city, referred as follows to the inspection of cows found within the city limits:

"I understand it to be a fact that tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease so fatal in mankind, and that the milk from such diseased animals is frequently the cause of this disease in those who consume it. The importance of an early diagnosis of this disease in milch cows and the prompt destruction of diseased animals is obvious.

"Of the 2,700 milch cows within the city limits, 1,139 have been carefully examined the past few months and the tuberculin test has been applied. Of this number 180 were found to be diseased and were slaughtered, and the autopsy in each case confirmed the diagnosis."

No further reference to this subject was made. But the Mayor with propriety might have pointed out that the State ought to provide for the inspection of cows beyond the limits of this city, and that the Legislature ought to respond to the repeated appeals of the State Board of Health and the several municipal Health Boards by making an adequate appropriation for the work.

The milk supplied by the 2,700 cows kept within the city limits is but a very small part of the entire quantity sold and consumed in the city. If the condemnation and removal of the consumptive cows in the city is required in order that tuberculous infection may be prevented, then it follows, of course, that our people should be protected by the inspection of the very much greater number of cows outside of the city from which more than nine-tenths of our milk supply comes. The Mayor should have added the weight of his opinion on this subject to the arguments and appeals which were laid before the preceding Legislature without effect, and which the Legislature now in session will have an opportunity to consider.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

An understanding will easily be reached by the Sinking Fund Commission and the Zoological Society if the true interests of the city and the essentially philanthropic nature of the society are kept clearly in view. The amendments to the agreement for the use of the southern portion of Bronx Park for the Zoological Garden which were suggested by President McMILLAN on Monday deserve careful consideration, because they more precisely define the relation of the parties to the agreement and diminish the chances of trouble in future.

The Zoological Society is not a money-making concern. That fact must not be lost sight of. Since its work is done and its money spent for the advantage and pleasure of the people, the city can afford to deal with it much more liberally than with a corporation that was running an animal show for profit. The arrangement proposed is, in effect, that the society and the city go into partnership for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a zoological garden. The city is to furnish the site. Grounds have been selected comprising 261 acres in Bronx Park. The society will construct thereon the necessary buildings, pens, yards, and tanks and will stock them with animals. It will continue to care for and manage the collection, but the city is asked to pay the expense of maintenance.

This arrangement the society proposes. It is not only a fair one, it is eminently long-headed and far-seeing. The administrative affairs of the city will not always be in the hands of Mayors like Col. STRONG and Park Commissioners like President McMILLAN. It is better to place the Zoological Garden for all time beyond the zone of influence of political accidents and the perils of political control. Tammany used to do well with the tigers, but it conspicuously failed with the chimpanzees. The society can take care of animals a great deal better than the city.

If the society is willing to furnish the animals and be at the cost of their supervision and management, the city ought certainly to be willing to foot the cost of maintenance. We believe the Sinking Fund Commission assents to that. President McMILLAN suggests "that the city should have more jurisdiction and power in its management, and that provision should be made for the continuance of this Zoological Garden in this park only, and that the said corporation should be restricted from maintaining any other garden or disposing of any of the animals or specimens without the consent of the city or its representatives." This is all very proper except the grant to the city of "more jurisdiction and power" in the management of the garden. The society ought to oppose that stoutly. It can give guarantees that it will not set up competing animal exhibitions elsewhere and that it will not mortgage its property except for the furtherance of its public purposes and under conditions satisfactory to the city. It can consent to an inventory which shall clearly show what is its property and what is the city's. That much the Sinking Fund Commission may reasonably demand before turning over park lands to the society. But the proposition to give the city any power of control over the policy of the society in its management of the garden would be dangerous in the extreme.

"WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE."

It is really satisfactory that that American picture which is probably familiar, through reproductions, to more American men, women, and children than any other American work of art whatsoever should have been secured for New York. It was secured after a competition that was remarkably keen, and that was stimulated by the natural desire of the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery, now newly and handsomely housed, to secure the work for the National capital. The price for which Mr. KENNEDY secured it would probably have astonished the painter, and Mr. KENNEDY has done an excellent public service in securing it and securing it for the benefit of his fellow-citizens by presenting it to the Metropolitan Museum.

The value of a picture so famous and familiar as a national possession is of course not the same as its value as a work of art. GOETHE's saying holds true that wonder-working pictures are generally poor paintings. This is by far the luckiest of LEUTZE's compositions. The enormous fresco representing the westward course of emigration in the Capitol at Washington has not achieved anything like the same popular success. Indeed, except for its size and its conspicuousness, which render escape from it difficult, it would never be spoken of at all. But the Washington has become to the people at large the typical representation of our Revolutionary period. The predecessors of LEUTZE, who were nearer to the scenes and figures of the Revolution, were either indisposed or incapable to portray them. BENJAMIN WEST was too thoroughly Anglicized and classicised before the Revolution broke out to think of taking his subjects from his own time, or his native land; and the technical incompetency of TRUMBULL, combined also with an undue sense of the dignity of history, hindered his well-meant delineations of Revolutionary scenes from being accepted by the people. LEUTZE found the field still open, and added a competent technical equipment, according to the standards of his time, to an interest in his subjects which cannot be called strictly patriotic, for he was born in Germany, though brought to this country in his infancy, but which was as thoroughly American as his pictorial style was unmistakably German of the school of Düsseldorf. It is quite idle to discuss whether the picture that Mr. KENNEDY has secured was its author's masterpiece. It is not in the least as an "example" that New York is entitled to congratulate itself upon the possession of the picture, but because it is, so to say, the standard American historical picture and has achieved such a popular success as to take it outside the sphere of art criticism.

The "favorable notice" by Mr. LAUTERBACH of J. SLOAT FASSETT for a Cabinet position suggests varied reflections. He would fill without discredit one of the minor positions in the Cabinet. The beneficent advance of civil service reform has stripped these offices of the patronage in the distribution of which he would be exposed to the greatest temptation. But it is not the kind of position to which he once aspired and which, with more firmness and courage he might have attained. And he would take it as the reward of surrender, not of triumph. It is the evidence that in the fight he once undertook against the debasing and humiliating rule of the machine he has not only been beaten, but has been won over. The cause he fought for is as good a cause as it ever was. The duty of maintaining that cause is more imperative than ever. The policy of its opponents is more shameless and more defiantly pressed than ever, and their ultimate downfall is sure. If Mr. FASSETT goes into the Cabinet by the grace of the machine and its boss he will "have his reward," but the cause he has abandoned will succeed without him.

Perhaps the most deplorable thing about the latest lynching, that of three negroes in Louisiana, was the absence of any excuse for it from the ordinary lynching point of view. Though the victims were negroes, they were not killed for "the usual crime," but for plain homicide. One of the cases was that of a wife-murderer. The other two had committed an especially atrocious series of murders, the massacre of a whole white family. But they were not only all safely lodged in jail, but there was no reason to fear that the full penalty of their offenses, which were capital, would not be inflicted upon them. Nevertheless, they were taken out and informally hanged in circumstances which irresistibly suggest that the real object of the mob was to relieve the tedium of a quiet neighborhood by such excitement as could be got out of torturing and murdering three men whose lives were already forfeited to the law. The only excuse made is that "the neighbors" had grown weary of waiting for the course of justice. The murders, or some of them, were committed last September. If the lynching was intended as a remonstrance against the law's delay, obviously the logical victim was the public prosecutor. There are no doubt a good many murderers confined in New York whose crimes antedate the crime of these negroes. But neither the perpetrators of them nor Mr. OLCOTT go in any immediate fear of their lives on that account. Still Mr. OLCOTT might very well ponder the admonition which has been conveyed in a somewhat circuitous manner to his official brother in Tangipahoa Parish, La.

It is certainly desirable that there should be as much strengthening of the sound-money sentiment in the United States Senate as possible, and every addition to the forces in favor of free silver or any other financial lunacy is a misfortune, but we do not see what the soundness or unsoundness of the view of Mr. KENNEY of Delaware has to do with the validity of his election or with the merits of the contest of Mr. DU PONT which was decided last year. If DU PONT's election was not valid then, it is not made so by the choice of an unsatisfactory kind of a Democrat now. If ADDICKS had attended to the gas business in Massachusetts and elsewhere and the Republicans had been united and had got control of the Delaware Legislature, nobody would have thought of reopening DU PONT's case unless by really electing him this time. There would probably have been no thought of reopening the contest of last year if a sound-money Democrat had been elected this week. If the validity of a Senator's election is to be decided, not by the action of the State Legislature which chooses him, but by the feeling toward him and his opinions in the Senate itself, a new precedent will be set, which, followed to its logical consequences, would make the Senate virtually a self-perpetuating body.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Lively opposition has been developed among both alumni and undergraduates of Harvard by a proposition to spread out the annual Class Day exercises over a period of two or three days, instead of confining them to one day, as has been the time-honored custom. The students who propose this extension of their jollification do it because "there are now so many 'spreads' that the guests do not and cannot enjoy them all." The opponents of the change claim that it would not only destroy the pleasurable excitement of the rush and crush of Class Day, but make too great demands on the time of friends of the graduating class as well as of alumni who would like to renew their youth at this annual ceremonial. The Class Day Committee of 1897 has unexpectedly stirred up the liveliest sort of a hornet's nest, and the members are now busily engaged in trying to escape the slings of protest coming to them from all directions.

—A correspondent of one of the London papers complains that it will soon be impossible, as it is now difficult, for people of moderate means to live respectably in the English capital. He says that his income is £500 a year. Of this he has been paying £65 rent for a small house, but now the house has been torn down, and the cheapest apartments in the flats that have replaced it let for £170 per annum. Possibly, the Londoner wants too much for his money. As New York rents go, these prices are rather moderate. A part of the man's letter is worth quoting, however, because of the light it throws on the habits of London real estate agents, and even more on account of the queer "English" it contains. Just read this: "I did come across a house I thought of taking, but was choked off wher I discovered that the man who collected the landlord's rents not only wanted to be 'squared' before he would advise the place to be done up, but is actually slipping £10 of the rent into his pocket through the carelessness of the owner." For verbal horror it would be hard to equal "before he would advise the place to be done up." One may devoutly hope the phrase will not be explained as an "Americanism."

—It is a formidable task that the State of Massachusetts has undertaken, that of supplying the metropolitan water district, including Boston and twenty-seven other towns and cities, with pure water. An immense lake, nine miles in length, covering 4,195 acres, 385 feet above high-water mark, and with an average depth of forty-six feet, is to take the place of what is now a busy manufacturing district in the valley of the upper Nashua River. The greater part of two towns and five villages, including churches, schools, the houses of 1,711 people, two large mills, and hundreds of small farms, will be wiped out of existence to provide for this enormous reservoir. Its construction made necessary the passage of a law, said to be without a precedent in this country, which provides that the State shall pay to such of the employes of the mills at the time of the confiscation of the property a sum equal to six months' wages. The State also treats liberally people with established businesses, the value of which the seizure of land for reservoir uses completely destroyed by a liberal allowance for accumulative or prospective damages. When all is done the people of Massachusetts will have a bill variously estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 to pay.

—Under the rather ponderous headline "An Historic Doubt Settled," The Augusta (Ga.) Herald comments on an article contributed by Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY on the circumstances in which the poem, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," was written. Now, in settling historic doubts it is always well first to be sure that the doubts existed, and it is also well to remember that it takes something more than frequent repetition to raise a story to the dignity of history. According to romantic tradition, the poem in question was written, or at least completed, the night before the battle of Chattanooga, by Gen. WILLIAM HAINES LYTLE, (not LYTTLE, as The Herald and The Dispatch have it) and he was moved to this literary effort by a strong presentiment that he was to be killed in the coming encounter. As Gen. MAURY says, the only element of truth in this tale is the fact that Gen. LYTLE did lose his life at Chattanooga, but many others besides Gen. MAURY have long been aware that the legend was a legend, and nothing else. All the reference books—APPLETON'S "Cyclopaedia of American Biography" is the most accessible—fix upon 1857 as the year in which the poem was composed. A Louisiana paper printed the verses exactly as they stand now on May 27, 1859, and, according to Gen. MAURY, it had even earlier publication. He says: "About 1868 Judge ALEXANDER WALKER, a Virginian, who had lived for a long time in Cincinnati, told me that before the war he and LYTLE were employed upon The Cincinnati Enquirer, I believe, and were close friends; that on one occasion he set out to find LYTLE, who had been absent from his work upon the paper for several days; that he found him in his room at the Burnet House, recovering from his spell. Upon the table lay a copy of Shakespeare and a sheet of manuscript, which he read, and found to be the original of the famous poem; that he took it to the office of the paper and had it published."

PERSONAL.

—ELLEN TERRY and Lord SALISBURY have each had the curious experience of being refused admission to the Casino at Monte Carlo on the ground that they were not well enough dressed to meet the requirements of a mysterious but extremely strict code which has been established by the managers of that sinful establishment. Miss TERRY was turned from the doors while in the Riviera this Winter, while the statesman encountered the same rebuff a good many years ago. In each case profuse apologies were forthcoming as soon as the gambling magnates learned who it was they had affronted, but the European papers are making the second of these incidents the basis of humorous articles on the inveterate habit of English men and women of dressing, while abroad, in garments so ingeniously ugly that the "natives" among whom they travel are quite justified in viewing them with suspicious alarm.

—CHARLES EDWARD, a son of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, protests vigorously against a proposition to raise a statue to her memory. To the Hartford Courant he writes that he and his sisters will erect a suitable monument over their mother's grave, inscribed, "Erected by her children." Then he adds, with both truth and force: "No more useless or unsightly way of wasting money, generally speaking, is known to man than that which finds expression in the statue nuisance. There are many ways of doing honor to the memory of a person like Mrs. Stowe much more in keeping with her character. If anything is to be done, why could not money be raised to found a Harriet Beecher Stowe Scholarship at Hampton, Fiske, or Tuskegee? Such a memorial would, I know, be quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to GOD than some brazen monstrosity scowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal. The ordinary bronze statue ought to be regarded as a terrible penalty to be inflicted only on great offenders against society, like ADAM, Capt. KIDD, or BENEDICT ARNOLD."

—ZOLA has just been caught between an upper and a nether allenist, and as a result has suffered some extremely severe attrition. The trouble started with a laudatory monograph on the novelist's physical and mental traits, written by a Dr. TOULOUSE, who, like ZOLA himself, is a fierce opponent of Prof. LOMBROSO. Dr. TOULOUSE made a careful examination of the great realist, and decided that he showed all the marks of genius. Incidentally, the Italian criminologist's theories were derided and denounced. This moved LOMBROSO to examine the results of his foe's examination, and in them he says he finds clear proof that ZOLA is a "high-class degenerate, an epileptoid, if not an epileptic." This opinion he founds upon the following data: Certain hereditary peculiarities, prehensile foot, precocious wrinkles, diminished sensibility, various antipathies, gastric crises, anguish and vertigo after intellecutal fatigue. These, says the professor, cause him without hesitation to conclude that ZOLA is afflicted with a hystero-epileptic psychosis, or at least a paranoic psychosis. He finds traces of disease in ZOLA's hereditary antecedents, but he looks upon an early attack of brain fever, passed over lightly by Dr. TOULOUSE, as the crucial point in his history. To this are traced the hesitation in speech, the contraction of one eye, the deficient sense of smell, and the slow psychical reaction, which are among the novelist's leading characteristics.

CURRENT NOTES.

Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia has given gold medals to three managers of postal stations in that city for special efficiency and dispatch in conducting postal business. The medals are made of twenty-dollar gold pieces, and bear the device of a mail-bag and the Liberty Bell, with the National colors in enamel. The recipients are Thomas P. Downey, Station K; Thomas J. Wheldin, Station F, and Michael G. Ayres, Station M.

* * *

Forsyth Park in Savannah, Ga., though not large, was until recently extremely picturesque and attractive, because of its many magnificent trees, but a storm of wind has passed through it destructively, and now, The Savannah Press says, great gaps are noticed, where before stood lofty pines or umbrageous oaks, and there is an irregularity about the landscape features that suggests a famine of nature. But trees grow in great luxuriance and to magnificent height in Savannah, and the glory of its park is, doubtless, only interrupted for a while.

* * *

Ex-Lieut. Gov. V. V. Smith of Arkansas has been committed to the insane asylum in Little Rock. He is not violent, and his delusion is that he could settle the whole financial question at once if President Cleveland would permit him to make a twenty-minute speech in Congress. If that were made a general test, how large and many would the insane asylums of the country need to be?

* * *

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota House of Representative, making the Governor and the Governor-elect ineligible for election to the United States Senate during the term for which they have been chosen to the State Executive office.

* * *

Henry James, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, has been chosen President of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Enoch Pratt. Mr. James has been Vice President of the organization for a number of years, and the vacancy created by his promotion has been filled by the election of Charles C. Homer, President of the Second National Bank.

FIVE YEARS.

ARBITRATION—JAN. 11, 1897.
William J. Roe in The Independent.

Once more the skies o'erarching have thundered hope to man,
And the murky clouds and solemn have broken for the light;
Once more the ages marching to the mighty Captain's plan
Have wheeled in serried column to the morning and the right.

Once more the sullen Furies to a new emotion thrill;
Discomfited Abaddon crawls backward to his den;
Loud the seraph's diapason, It is thus the laws fulfill,
While the hosts of glory gladden at the scratching of a pen.

The harpy and the condor from their cruel heights repine,
And the jungle tigers tremble for the fate that they foresee,
And wolf-men pause and ponder the march of the divine
When Love need not dissemble and Hate shall hate to be.

A flapping of the pinions that raise our fallen race,
A step of Truth advancing in the great and glad campaign—
Hide now, O Hell, your minions in terror and disgrace;
Five years exult entrancing for the thousand that remain.

GOOD MUSIC ALL THE DAY

THIRD CONCERT OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

A Superb Performance of Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony — M. Plancon Takes Mme. Melba's Place as Soloist.

The third concert of the eleventh season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in this city, took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The auditorium was crowded with enthusiastic music lovers, who bravely faced the copious draughts of cold air in the house for the sake of hearing good music well played. The programme consisted of Frederic Smetana's symphonic poem "Wallenstein's Camp," an aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos," the introductions to Acts II. and III. of Engelbert Humperdinck's "King's Children." Schubert's song, "The Two Grenadiers," the "Fidelio" overture of Beethoven, and Tschaikowsky's F minor symphony. This reads like a long programme, but it was really quite reasonable, as the concert lasted just an hour and three-quarters. M. Plançon's appearance as the singer of the two vocal numbers was not according to the original plan. Mme. Melba was to have sung numbers by Mozart and Massenet, and it must be confessed that although M. Plançon sang well, his rushing into the "imminent, deadly breach" with two of his well-worn Sunday night concert numbers, did not add to the dignity of an otherwise admirable concert.

The concert began with fifteen minutes of instrumental trouble by the Bohemian composer, Smetana. Wallenstein's camp, according to Schiller, was a military beehive, but it certainly never buzzed, banged, and sputtered as Mr. Smetana says it did. All the ideas to be found in this symphonic poem could be written on a postage stamp, and the composer's elaborate working out was of a verity "much ado about nothing." Now Humperdinck's music, on the contrary, was delightful. It was older music than his "Hansel and Gretel," but it was of the same sort—simple folk tunes dressed in a glittering garb of harmonic and orchestral glory till they sounded like echoes from the holy theatre of Baireuth. The gentlemen from Boston played these excerpts with luscious tone and fine solidity.

But they let loose the thunders of their Jovian right hands when they reached the Tschaikowsky symphony. The work itself is one that grows upon the hearer with every repetition. In it the growl of the great Russian bear is ominous and the wide spaces of the northern steppes, with their hardy people and their grim tales of oppression, glow through this music. Every time it is played it leaves with the hearer the conviction that it is the product of a mind of singular originality and power, of a nature gifted with intense musical feeling and enormous emotional force. If Tschaikowsky was not a genius he was something very near to one, and the first movement of this fourth symphony is a burst of stupendous musical energy such as only a great man could have conceived. The performance of the symphony was a superb example of orchestral virtuosity. The strings proclaimed the majesty of their greatness in no uncertain tones, and the wood achieved marvels in beauty, smoothness, and solidity of tone, coupled with celerity and accuracy in delivery. The difficult pizzicato ostinato movement was played with dazzling precision and flexibility, and the last movement was a tornado of musical power. Mr. Emil Paur, the conductor, covered himself with glory last night, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra played, not with the perfection of refined nuance which it knew in the consulship of Gericke, but with a fierce and sweeping emotional power which was in the early days not to be found in its work.

MME. CARRENO'S RECITAL.

A Small Audience Listened to the Pianist Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist, gave her second recital yesterday afternoon. Her manager very wisely deserted the Waldorf for Carnegie Hall. The auditorium of the latter place is, indeed, somewhat too large to be filled by the attraction of any pianist who has not created a furor, but it is at least a room designed for musical entertainment and free from the disagreeable features which annoyed the audience at the first recital. The assemblage yesterday afternoon would have filled a recital hall, but it looked small in the Carnegie auditorium. It was, however, sufficiently enthusiastic when Mme. Carreno reached that part of her programme which was designed for the delectation of the many. Her list yesterday consisted of the following numbers: Beethoven's sonata, Opus 27, No. 2; Chopin's D flat prelude, nocturne in C minor, Opus 48, No. 2, valse in A flat, and ballade in A flat, a barcarolle and the "Valse Caprice" by Rubinstein, Liszt's "La Campanella," Beethoven's rondo, Opus 51, No. 2; Schumann's "Vogel als Prophet," and the Schubert-Taussig "Marche Militaire." This list was supplemented by four additions—in response to applause—after the Chopin numbers by the same composer's G flat étude, after the List étude by Henselt's "Si oiseau j'etais," and after the final number by the Schubert-Liszt "Soirée de Vienne," No. 6, and the finale of Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody.

Further study of Mme. Carreno's playng does not materially alter the impressions gained from her work at her first appearance. She has gained greatly in the intellectual side of her art, and intelligence now guides and controls her ebullient emotion. Her reading of the Beethoven sonata, for instance, was one that must have commended itself to every lover of the great Ludwig's music. It showed that she had made a careful analysis of the composition, and it was symmetrical, reposeful, and in the earlier movements convincing. It erred, perhaps, in being somewhat too deliberate in its preparation of effects, and it was somewhat hard in tone in the last movement. But it was a good reading.

In the Chopin numbers the pianist again yielded to her fondness for an exaggerated tempo rubato, but not so frequently as she did at her first recital. The A-flat valse was marred by faulty pedaling, which blurred it badly, and the ballad was taken at so deliberate a tempo in its opening measures that it was quite heavy of foot. The faulty pedaling obscured some of the parts of the Rubinstein music, too, and the "Valse Caprice" was not played with that élan which one expects from Mme. Carreno. Both the Beethoven rondo and the Schumann number were played excellently, and the pianist gave a better performance of the "Soirée de Vienne" than she did at her former recital.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

An Enjoyable Concert of Chamber Music, New and Old.

Chamber Music Hall was filled last night for the second concert this season of the Dannreuther Quartet. At the first concert the playing was admirable in appreciativeness, vigor, and spirit. In smoothness and finish it was necessarily inferior to the work of four players who always play together. In beauty of tone, also, the first concert left much to be desired, mainly by reason of the raw and obtrusive quality of the first violin. Mr. Dannreuther has since got him a new instrument, or more likely an older one, which does his playing more justice and works a great improvement in the ensemble.

Although there was nothing more antiquated than the third, and perhaps the best, of Schumann's three quartets on the programme, the impression the programme made was distinctly classical. The second number was two movements from the Dvorak quartet, Op. 105, which the Kneisels have played here once, and the serenity and melodiousness of these have more affinity with the old masters of chamber music than with the moderns. The third number, Rubinstein's Op. 90, was a novelty, and was more modern than the later Dvorak, in that it showed more of the modern attempt to get new effects out of a string quartet instead of merely writing for it as it is. Nevertheless it is a highly interesting work, especially the very peculiar and effective quick movement in 5-8 time, and the final allegro, which is wrought up to a thrilling climax, which elicited the heartiest applause of the evening. But every movement was warmly welcomed, and the players were recalled after each number, as they deserved to be, for the music went beautifully throughout. The third and last concert of the season will be given March 11.

A NEW GERMAN PLAY.

"Wer War's?" by Philippi, at the Irving Place Theatre.

A tragedy and a pretty drawing room comedy are combined in the new play at the Irving Place Theatre. "Wer War's" is its title, and it sets forth the hopeless wrecking of three lives by gossip and scandal. "Wer War's?" (Who Was It?) was asked concerning some one who was causing mystery among the conservative and gossipping inhabitants of a little German university town. A professor of the university had a young and lovely wife and a young and manly friend, concerning both of whom the village gossips talked unpleasantly. Anonymous letters began to arrive, and there was one for each gossip, including the members of the "Verein Harmonie," to which the Mayor and other big men of the town belonged.

Prof. Eduard von Imhoff (Mathieu Pfiel) had proposed his young friend, Baron Alexander von Ronberg (Max Bira) as a member, but the "Verein Harmonie," in a meeting where the harmony was in name only, rejected him, and the Baron, who was a bohemian, with no respect for social pretensions, was accused of writing the letters. It was here that the play opened, and Ernst Justus (Max Hänseler) proved himself a friend to the professor and the Baron, and a delightfully humorous, if rather choleric, old fellow.

For some unknown reason, Major Rainwald, a member of the verein, had to notify the Baron of the blackballing, and for another unknown reason they were then obliged to arrange a duel, and the real trouble began. In trying to prevent the duel, the professor's young and beautiful wife, Helene, (Adele Hartwig,) had to confess to the Baron that she loved him. He had always loved her, and became the bohemian that he was in tramping around the world to get rid of his love. That was the first strongly emotional scene. In a further effort to prevent the duel, Helene confessed to the professor that she had written the anonymous letters. She had loved the Baron before she married the professor. That was the second strong scene, and the third came with the meeting of the two friends, the Baron and the professor. The audience listened with such intense silence in these scenes that a breath of relief could be heard as the tension relaxed.

"Wer Wars," which was written by Felix Philippi, author of "Daniela," was well acted and uncommonly well set. Herren Link and Eggeling were excellent as two of the busybodies. The play will probably have a run.

PERRY BELMONT'S GUESTS.

The Ex-Congressman Gives a Dinner and Dance at His City House.

A supper and dance were given by Perry Belmont to 200 guests at his residence, 855 Fifth Avenue, last evening. Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. S. S. Howland assisted the host in receiving the guests. The dancing was informal prior to the serving of supper at small tables in the large dining room. It was prepared by Mr. Belmont's chef, and the Belmont service was used.

The cotillion, danced by nearly a hundred persons, followed, and was led by Worthington Whitehouse with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The favors were simple, and consisted of sashes, Directoire canes, and silver trifles for the men. The house was handsomely decorated with festoons of Southern smilax intertwined with American Beauty and white roses, lilies, and orchids.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Daisy Post, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Josephine Brooks.

Worthington Whitehouse, James V. Parker, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Miss Lanier, Hamilton W. Cary, Roman Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lewis Brice, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Catherine Duer, Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Rawlins Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Alice Edith Gurney.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Eugene S. Blois, Miss Katherine Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Stevens, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Margaret Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, the Misses Cameron, Beekman Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Neilson, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Marguerite Pomeroy, Miss Marie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, Miss Edith Dun, Miss Marion Whittaker, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Dorothea Miller, Miss Frances Howland, Miss Daisy Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey, Miss Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Robb, the Misses Alexander, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Katherine Lapsley, Miss Renée Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Louise Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan.

Cummings—Spaulding.

A very pretty wedding was that of Miss Gussie Belle Spaulding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Spaulding of Orange, N. J., to James Oliver Cummings of this city, which was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 8 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Henry Mottet. The bride's costume was of white satin, with duchesse lace trimming. The veil was of tulle, and was trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and Bride roses. She was given away by her father.

The maid of honor was Miss Mamie Bradley of this city. She was attired in crepe de chine, with Nile green chiffon trimming, and wore a dark green velvet picture hat, dressed with green plumes. She carried a bouquet of pink Bridesmaid roses. The best man was Elliott Smith. The ushers were George E. Melendy of Orange, N. J., and J. Smith of this city. A reception and dinner was held at the Hotel Bartholdi immediately after the ceremony, which was largely attended.

Meeting of the Twilight Club.

The Twilight Club met at the St. Denis Hotel last night, Charles Wingate in the chair. The club's topic was, "As Others See Us." Speeches were made by the presiding officer, G. W. Wingate; Dr. E. H. Porter, Capt. Codman, and others.

THE MASSACRE NEAR BENIN

DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

The Members Went Unarmed Into a Savage Country, and Were Ambushed and Killed Without Mercy.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Further details have reached here of the recent massacre of members of a peaceable British expedition by natives of the Benin country, and the facts as now known have excited the deepest indignation even among the "Little Englanders," who declare that prompt punishment should be meted out to the murderers.

As reported at the time in dispatches to The United Associated Presses, an expedition started from Bonny, in the Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa, for Benin City, its object being to ask the King of Benin to remove the obstacles he places in the way of trade. The expedition consisted of Acting Consul General Phillips, Major Copland-Crawford, Deputy Commissioner; Capt. Boisragon, Commandant of the Niger Coast Protectorate force; Capt. Maling, wing officer of the same force; Messrs. Locke and Campbell of the Consular staff; Dr. Elliott, medical officer, and Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, together with about 250 Kroomen and native carriers. None of the men was armed or in anywise prepared to meet an attack should one be made upon them.

This was considered here to be a remarkably foolhardy method of entering Benin, as it has been known for some time that the King of that country was hostile to the British, notwithstanding the fact that he had entered into treaty obligations with them. It was set forth as an explanation of this action that the expedition did not desire to make any show of force against the King, it being thought that its objects would be more readily attained were no firearms carried. This was a fatal mistake, as subsequent events proved.

The expedition left Bonny about the 1st of January, and about two weeks later the yacht Ivy, belonging to the Consul General, returned to Bonny from Sapele, where the expedition had left it preparatory to making the land journey to Benin, with the news of the massacre of the entire expedition. Later it was learned that seven of the Kroomen escaped, and still later that Capt. Boisragon and Consular Officer Locke had also escaped.

Now it is learned that after the expedition left Sapele it proceeded without difficulty, save that experienced from the nature of the country, to within a few miles of Benin City. Some of the Kroomen had been sent forward to cut a path through the jungle, and when the rest of the expedition were almost within sight of the town, they came upon the bodies of these pioneers, who had been massacred. Before the expedition could retreat the Benin tribesmen attacked them and, having them completely at a disadvantage, the party were almost completely annihilated. Mr. Campbell, one of the Consular officials, was captured, and it is supposed that he was taken to Benin to be executed.

Capt. Boisragon and Consular Officer Locke were wounded, as were also the seven Kroomen who subsequently reached the coast. They managed, however, to crawl unobserved into the almost impenetrable jungle, and, after days of horrible suffering from their wounds and the exhaustion of their tollsome journey, succeeded in reaching New Benin, on the coast, some 220 miles west of Bonny.

The King has sent to the British the rings that were worn by Mr. Phillips. This is regarded as an act of defiance, which the King will soon have cause to regret.

It was announced some time ago that an expedition was to leave Bonny for Benin City, and it was said then that as the King of Benin was a "Ju Ju" man, and as his city was full of the remains of human sacrifices, it was not expected that he would agree to the request of the Protectorate officials for better trade facilities. In the event of his refusal it was intended to get the sanction of the British Foreign Office for an armed expedition to proceed against the King, who had threatened to kill the next white man who attempted to visit him. In view of this threat it is difficult to understand why an unarmed expedition should have sought to enter his country.

As soon as the news of the massacre reached England orders were given for the British officers stationed on the coast who were home on furlough to return to their posts, and instructions were given for the formation of an expedition to punish the King of Benin. This punitive expedition will consist of forces of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and contingents of sailors from the vessels of the West Africa squadron. It has been stated that such an expedition would have to proceed to Benin City in a short time, even had the massacre not occurred, as the whole of the Niger Coast Protectorate was suffering from the cruelties and exactions of the King of Benin. Slavery is rampant in that country, and human sacrifices and cannibalistic heathen rites are matters of daily occurrence. Therefore, if the country is to be made of any value whatsoever, it will be necessary to suppress the King with a strong hand.

The country is said to be very rich, and it would not be surprising to find that one result of the punitive expedition would be the annexation of the whole territory to the British possessions in West Africa.

JAPAN'S GROWING POWER.

M. Guerville Says She Is to Form an Alliance with This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that M. Guerville, who accompanied the Japanese staff officers during the late Chinese-Japanese war, delivered a lecture to-night before the Madrid Geographical Society.

In the course of his lecture he dwelt upon Japan's growing power and the change which had occurred in her position among the nations of the world, laying particular stress upon her political relations with other powers. He asserted that Japan and the United States had agreed to conclude an alliance, a fact, he declared, which justified the uneasiness felt regarding Japan's attitude in the Philippine Islands, where she had initiated hostility to Spain, her aspiration being to possess the islands.

M. Guerville gave no authority for his assertion regarding an alliance between the United States and Japan, and outside of those who are incensed against the United States for her attitude on the Cuban question, no reliance whatever is placed in his statement.

THE KISHM EARTHQUAKE.

Twenty-five Hundred Persons Said to Have Been Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Bombay, sent out by a news agency, which says that in the three shocks of earthquake which occurred on the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, Jan. 15, thousands of houses were destroyed and 2,500 persons lost their lives.

Kishm Island is situated in the Straits of Ormuz, south of the City of Bender Abbas, and is surrounded by a group of smaller islands. It is 70 miles long and about 4¼ miles wide. On the west coast there is a long range of salt hills from which salt is quarried, but otherwise it is very arid and unproductive. About 12,000 people, mostly Arabs, live on the island, and are ruled over by a Sheikh, who resides in a rudely fortified city of about 3,000 inhabitants, on the east coast. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, but this is the first that has caused such an appalling loss of life.

Will Visit the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard will visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, on Saturday.

THE REFORMS IN TURKEY.

Lord Salisbury Has Insisted on the Employment of Coercion, if It Is Necessary, from the First.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Government has issued a blue book containing the official correspondence in regard to the projected reforms in Turkey.

The correspondence shows that on Sept. 23 last Lord Salisbury proposed that the powers take measures to enforce their proposals, and that in the event of unwillingness on the part of any power to assume its share in the coercive measures applied, that power should not oppose the action of any other. Austria gave her assent to this proposition without qualification, and later Germany assented with the proviso that any coercive action taken by the powers against Turkey must be unanimous, and further, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be maintained. Italy gave her absolute assent to the proposal, but Russia objected to any scheme which involved the application of coercion to make it operative. In interposing this objection, M. Shishkin, then at the head of the Russian Foreign Office, stated that coercive action was repugnant to the Czar.

In reply to this, Lord Salisbury expostulated with the Russian Minister, saying that it would be useless for the powers to make further concerted representations to the Porte in regard to reforms unless they were prepared to enforce their proposals.

On Nov. 24 M. Shishkin wrote to Lord Salisbury, saying that the Czar had agreed to consider the question of coercion if the Sultan should prove recalcitrant and the other powers were unanimously in favor of resorting to coercion. About the end of December France gave a similar assent to measures of coercion, and the Governments of Russia, Austria, and Italy reaffirmed their edhesion to that plan of action.

Lord Salisbury's correspondence on the subject closes with a letter dated Jan. 2.

All the newspapers to-morrow will publish comments on the correspondence contained in the blue book. The Liberal organs join with the Conservative papers in paying tributes to Lord Salisbury for his great diplomatic triumph in inducing the powers to assume a strong attitude on the Turkish question. Even those papers which heretofore have harped on Great Britain's alleged futile efforts to bring about a concert of the powers regarding Turkey, now join in the chorus of praise of the British Prime Minister's diplomacy.

WOLCOTT IN ENGLAND.

Finds Bimetallists Not Ready to Take Active Measures.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily News tomorrow will say that Sir William H. Houldsworth, member of Parliament, the well-known bimetallist, who was a British delegate to the monetary conference held at Brussels in 1892, has had a private and informal interview with Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interests of bimetallism. The substance of the interview has not transpired.

The paper adds that the supporters of bimetallism in the House of Commons are not disposed to take active measures yet. They are, however, much interested in the views of bimetallism advanced by Sir Samuel Montagu, M. P., a well-known banker. Sir Samuel holds that in order to secure the adoption of bimetallism the United States must first adopt it herself, and then offer a 10 per cent. rebate in her tariff to all the nations which follow her example.

Accidents to British Vessels.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British steamer L'Oriflamme, from Philadelphia for Rouen, previously reported aground in the River Seine, is on fire. There were no fatalities to the crew of the vessel as the result of the fire.

The British steamer Carlisle City, Capt. Aitken, from Hamburg for Boston, has run aground at Schulau, on the River Elbe, near Hamburg.

The British steamer Micmac, Captain Meikle, from New York, which arrived at Newcastle, England, to-day collided with and sunk the British steamer Liberty in the River Tyne. The Micmac sustained much damage. No lives were lost.

The Pope Receives the Nobility.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Pope gave a reception this morning to the Roman aristocracy, who were headed by Prince Ruspoli. His Holiness addressed his guests, recalling the old ties of the nobility to the Vatican, and incited them to do everything possible to preserve and support the Church.

August Belmont's Horses in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The steamer Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line, which sailed from New York Jan. 9, arrived at Albert Dock at 5 o'clock this afternoon with five of Mr. August Belmont's race horses on board. All of the animals are in good condition except Activism. Bridegroom is in exceptionally fine shape. The horses will be taken to Newmarket to-morrow morning.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.—The official returns of the health authorities for the past week show that the number of deaths from the bubonic plague was 470.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 21.—The official returns of the output of the gold mines of British Guiana for the year 1896 show that it was in excess of $2,250,000.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir S. H. Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed a member of the Queen's Privy Council.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—When the House of Lords met to-day Lord Salisbury said that as there was no business on the notice paper he would move that the House adjourn for a week. The motion was carried.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Reichstag today Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the Government was preparing a new customs tariff, designed to reform the defects in the existing commercial treaties, which would terminate in 1904.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 21.—The body of Lesagh, a supposed victim of Frank Butler, alias Capt. Lee Weller, the Australian murderer, who is believed to have taken passage for San Francisco on board the British bark Swanhilda, has been found buried in the Black Ranges, near Parkes.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Solicitor General Fitzpatrick and Lawyer Russell of Manitoba, who are charged with the mission of presenting the Manitoba school case to the Vatican, have started for Rome. They are the bearers of a full statement of the Manitoba school situation, which they have just completed and will present to the Pope.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 21.—Nine of the workmen who were shot by gendarmes during the riot at the rolling mills at Anina yesterday were killed, and many others were seriously wounded. The trouble arose over a new pension scheme adopted at the mills, and the gendarmes were called upon to restore order. This they were unable to do until they had fired into the crowd of angry workmen.

NEWARK JUSTICE'S ADVICE.

Given to a Man with Black Eye Who Called Another a Liar.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Detective Carroll arrested William Schoner of Silver Lake this morning on the charge of assault and locked him up at Police Headquarters. The charge was made by William Greenleaf of Ballantine Place, who charges Schoner with blackening his right eye and otherwise beating him. When making his complaint to Justice Freeland he said he called Schoner a liar, and that the latter promply punched him.

Justice Freeland said: "Take my advice when you think of calling a man a liar; size him up first; measure his height and reach, and if you conclude you can't lick him, call him a liar and run like the dickens. Don't take chances of getting another eye like that, for it does not add to your beauty, though it is rather attractive, in a way."

OREGON HOUSE ORGANIZED.

Majority Instead of Two-thirds of the Body Elect a Speaker.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 21.—The House met this afternoon. Roll call showed 33 present. The chamber was packed with an excited crowd, as it was generally known an attempt would be made to organize with a majority, instead of by two-thirds of the members.

When Temporary Chairman Davis called the House to order, Mr. Brown of Morrow moved that they proceed to form a temporary organization by calling Mr. Smith of Marion to the Chair. Representative Riddle protested, but Smith took the Chair.

Chief Justice Moore was sent for and swore in thirty-one members of the sixty who were present.

The House then elected permanent officers, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Thus Oregon at present has two houses, one organized temporarily and the other permanently.

Senator Mitchell, in an interview last night, expressed the opinion that a majority of those elected to the lower house of the State Legislature has the Constitutional power to organize and transact business, and that the House, when so organized, provided there are present two-thirds of such majority, has a perfect right to vote for Senator.

Senator Mitchell showed telegrams from Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, and Senator Thurston of Nebraska, supporting his position in this respect.

KENNEY'S CHANCES BEST.

Belief that He Will Be Seated as Delaware's Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There were three would-be Senators from Delaware at the doors of the Senate Chamber this afternoon.

Col. Du Pont, (Rep.) who thinks he was elected some time ago, but whom the Senate has refused to seat; "Gas" Addicks, who has just been elected by the "rump" Republican Legislature, and Kenney, the silver Democrat elected by the regular Legislature, were all on hand.

Mr. Chandler, who only a day or two ago asked to have the case of Col. Du Pont reopened, presented the credentials of Addicks, who seeks the place to which Du Pont insists he was chosen.

All of the cases are in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it is admitted about the Senate that the decision in favor of Kenney is likely to be made speedily. If not, and there should be a report for Addicks or for Du Pont, the silver men of the Senate will vote down a report against the silver man, and put him in. Senator Gray will vote to seat Kenney.

HARRIS TO SUCCEED PEFFER.

No Choice of Senator in Idaho, Utah, or South Dakota.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Harris was to-night chosen as the Populist Senatorial candidate, and will be elected to succeed Peffer next Wednesday. He served one term in Congress, from 1893 to 1895.

Senator Peffer's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—W. A. Harris, who has been named as Senator Peffer's successor, is said to be a man of more than average ability, and of a practical turn of mind on most questions.

He was a member of the Fifty-second Congress, and made a rather favorable impression. He was then a Democrat, and was elected by fusion with the Populists. Since then he has allied himself with the Populist Party. He is an ardent advocate of free coinage, and favors a permanent union on political lines between the South and the West as offering the best means of defense for those sections against what he calls "the oppressions of Eastern plutocrats."

Two Fruitless Ballots in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 21.—There were no important changes in Senatorial ballots to-day. J. W. Ballentine (Pop.) got 28 votes on the first ballot and 26 on the second. T. F. Nelson (Pop.) got the bulk of the Democratic vote. Dubois received 26 votes on each ballot.

Still Voting in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 21.—One ballot was taken to-day for Senator. There was no election. Thatch had 21 votes, Henderson 19, and Rawlins 14. Several other candidates received the scattering vote.

No Choice in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 21.—The ballot taken in joint session of the Legislature to-day gave Pickler 53, Kyle 33, Loucks 15, Goodykoents 7, Plowman 12, Bowler 1, Keller 1, and Palmer 1.

FOUND ON THE RIVER BANK.

The Body of a Man Supposed to be of Providence, R. I.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—A farmer walking along the Mississippi bank about one mile below this city this morning came upon the body of a man lying near the water's edge, and reported the fact to the police. The Coroner found the body of a young man fashionably dressed, hardly cold in death. In the forehead just above the right temple was a bullet wound. A fire was smoldering in an old woodshed, where the letters and papers belonging to the deceased had been carefully destroyed, with the evident purpose of preventing identification.

A fine silk umbrella lying open on the sand showed on the handle of sterling silver that the name and address had been erased. A fine gold watch on the body and a pair of spectacles had been similarly treated, and yet, despite all the caution, a memorandum book had been overlooked, and this gave a clue to the personality of the dead man. In it was found the name of "W. J. Adams, Providence, R. I."

The body is that of a young man about thirty years of age, smooth shaven, of medium height, with brown hair and eyes. The clothing is of the richest material and most fashionable cut. The Coroner's inquest was held to-night, and a verdict of probable suicide was returned, but the police advance the possibility of murder. They point to the isolated spot, and the probability of a crime for revenge. A telegram sent to-night to the police at Providence has received no reply.

LOST ALL HER JEWELRY.

May Lavigne's Pocketbook Disappears in a Theatre.

May Lavigne, a member of "The Girl from Paris" Company, reported to the management of the Herald Square Theatre last night that she had lost a pocketbook containing a small Tiffany watch, a diamond-studded locket, and four diamond rings, between the stage and her dressing room. She handed the pocketbook to the prompter as she was going on the stage in the second act, and received it back from him when she came off. She said that she lost it on her way to her dressing room. A search was made, but the pocketbook was not found. The police were notified.

Failures in Business.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Sheriff this afternoon seized the stock of Harvey D. Blakesle, dealer in saddlery, hardware and horsemen's goods, at 337 Washington Street, on an execution of $22,878.29, obtained by Frederick W. Taylor of the lumber firm of Taylor & Crate for moneys loaned. The Buffalo Commercial Bank also filed an execution against Mr. Blakesle for $13,001.51.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—McDougall & McNeil, general storekeepers at Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, have assigned with liabilities of $30,000. McDougall is a member of the Dominion Parliament.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. F. X. Schneuttgen.

The Rev. F. X. Schneuttgen, familiarly known as Father Xavier, one of the most active priests of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, died Wednesday afternoon in St. Francis's Hospital.

Father Schneuttgen was fifty-eight years old, and was born in Westphalia. He came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old, and settled at Pittsburg, Penn. At eleven years of age he began his studies for the priesthood, and joined the Community of the Most Holy Redeemer in 1856. The following year he took the religious vows. In 1863 he was ordained to the priesthood, and was stationed at St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia. Then he served seven years in St. Joseph's Church in Rochester, and afterward was appointed Superior of St. Bonaface's Church in Philadelphia. His next station was at St. Michael's Church in Baltimore, and then he was sent to the German Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in East Third Street, this city. For the past five years he was connected with St. Alphonsus's Church in West Broadway, near Canal Street.

Father Schneuttgen's health began to fail three years ago. He was first troubled with dropsy, and then with consumption. He rallied two years ago, and devoted his time to giving missions. In July last his health broke down completely, and he went to St. Francis's Hospital.

The funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Alphonsus's Church. The Rev. J. G. Snyder of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer will deliver the funeral oration. The body will be placed in the vault of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

George R. Sheldon.

George R. Sheldon, a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years, died at his home, 57 Clark Street, Wednesday night, of heart failure. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1815, and came to this city fifty years ago. He was one of the first men in New York to engage in the rice business, and for thirty years was a leading importer of East India rice. In 1856 he opened offices at 116 Wall Street, and remained there up to the time of his death. He was a member of the firm of Carstairs & Co. of Liverpool, and was an extensive handler of Maine lumber. Mr. Sheldon was originally a Whig in politics, and in 1859 served as a delegate to the convention which nominated William Henry Harrison. Mr. Sheldon was widely known as a man deeply interested in charities. He is survived by a wife, a son, and a daughter. Burial will be in the family plot in Hartford, Conn.

Charles Neal.

David Neal, the American artist, who arrived from Munich, where he has resided the past few years, last week, received a cable dispatch last night from Munich announcng the sudden death in that city of his second son, Charles. The young man was a graduate of the Universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg and Munich, and ranked high in Germany in his profession of chemistry.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Andrew Ziegenfuss of Bethlehem, Penn., one of the oldest active ministers of the United Evangelical Association, died yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

—William W. Stickney, one of the 'forty-niners, died in Boston Tuesday, aged seventy-four years. He sailed from Boston in the ship Sweden in the Spring of 1849, and arrived in San Francisco in September of the same year.

—Judge G. W. Ward of the County Court of Abingdon, Va., died there yesterday, aged fifty, of pneumonia. He established the Abingdon Virginian, and ran it ten years. Then he published The Southwestern Enterprise. He fought a duel with Dr. White, and was desperately wounded. Judge Ward afterward resigned to fight with a member of his bar, and was again elected.

—Col. J. B. Moulton of St. Louis died Wednesday. He was born in Boston in 1810. He was a graduate of West Point. After leaving the Military Academy, he became an engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He afterward constructed a couple of Western railroads. He retired from business a score of years ago, but was consulted frequently by other engineers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Elsie M. Coster, daughter of Charles R. Coster, it is announced, is engaged to be married to Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn.

—Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt of 9 Lexington Avenue gave a small reception and private dance yesterday afternoon and evening. The house was profusely decorated with palms and American Beauty roses.

—Mrs. Edward King, 1 University Place, entertained the Society of Colonial Dames last evening. A musical programme was rendered by some of the members and several essays on colonial subjects were read.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson Lauderback have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marion Irene Lauderback, to Arthur Power Lord at the American Church, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, France, Monday, Feb. 8, at noon.

—Mrs. James A. Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street entertained a party of young people at a dance and supper last evening. Some of those present were Miss Cornelia Prime, Temple Prime,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
35 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.
To the Holders of
Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
} Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

West Side Construction Company.
32 Nassau Street, New York.
The attention of the stockholders of this company is called to circular of January 7th, 1897, offering to stockholders of record on that date Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars of Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, pro rata in proportion to their respective holdings of Construction Company stock, upon the terms mentioned in said circular, copies of which can be obtained by any stockholder on application to the above address.
F. S. ROLLINS, Secretary.

RETIREMENT OF MOBILE CITY BONDS.
Mobile, Jan. 11, 1897.
The following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) numbered 4898, 3481, 3587, and 3762, were this day drawn for retirement, in accordance with law, and will be paid on presentation by the First National Bank of Mobile on the first day of February, 1897, with interest for one month.
Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Depository.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and heavy. One or two sensational features. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange weak.

One or two exciting episodes stirred up yesterday's stock market, which otherwise was almost featureless. One of these was a further break in Long Island Railroad stock, where sales of less than 500 shares caused a drop of 4 full points. There seemed to be nothing like a raid on the quotation. Rather it looked as if some holder of long stock had merely given an order to sell at the market, and the stock, being without professional support, went down on just that pressure. Long Island stock is now selling at about one-half the price it commanded when Austin Corbin died, only a few months ago.

***

The Long Island decline, however, was not the chiefly exciting incident in yesterday's stock market. Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo issues cut a much more sensational figure. On Wednesday Hocking Valley common closed offered above 16, and the preferred stock's closing asked price was 57. In a few minutes yesterday there came a change which put the common stock down close to 8, and the preferred stock was at 40. The common stock had a rally of a point or two. Even then it lost between 5 and 6 points for the day, transactions in it aggregating close to 6,000 shares. Of the preferred stock only 250 shares were sold, the offered price of 57 on Wednesday night being succeeded by 40 as the highest price yesterday, the closing figure being 40.

***

Stories of a receivership went round to account for this Hocking Valley smash. Officers of the company, and bankers having relations with it, denied such rumors. It happens, however, that recent experiences have somewhat accentuated the naturally suspicious disposition of Wall Street, and considerable long stock was undoubtedly let go.

***

Many of the industrial stocks showed a softening tendency. Two out of three of this particular group are merely blind pools, and any development which suggests that there can be corporation mysteries of any unpleasant sort always results in trust stock nervousness.

***

It is very much a matter of doubt, however, whether the trusts are much more given to fooling the public than some of the biggest railroad corporations of the country.

***

Important interests identified with the recent revival of activity and stock market strength seem inclined to hold aloof for the immediate present. Their expressions of faith in improving market values are just as confident as ever. Apparently they have taken some profits. They are willing to see some recessions. But generally they declare that on any reaction of consequence they will appear as buyers.

***

Government bonds scored a further sharp advance in quotations. The fours, 1925, rose ½ and ⅜, respectively, for the registered coupon, and the fives and the fours, 1907, registered, ¼. There were sales of $13,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111¼@111⅝; $4,000 do., coupon, at 112, and $42,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜@122½.

***

In State bonds, $4,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 62.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Ill. Steel Co.	½	O. R. & Nav. pf.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil	1	L. E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Lake Shore	2½
Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Long Island	4
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅛	N. J. Central	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	N. Y., S. & W.	½
C., R., I. & P.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅜
C., H. V. & T.	5⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf.	12¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Del. & Hudson	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	1½	West. Union	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Beech Creek 1st	1⅛	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	1
M. & St. L. 1st 7s	2½	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	2½
Mo. P. 1st con. 6s	1¼	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st r.	1⅛
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	2¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., H. V. & T. 6s	2½	E. G. L. & F. of C., H. V. & T. 5s	4
D. & I. R. 1st	1	Chicago 1st	1½
		Long Island con. 5s.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,869,846, balances, $5,867,894; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $217,141.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and heavy. Posted rates at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

***

The money market daily continues to pursue the even tenor of its way with an exasperating inflexibility. Rates continue without change; borrowers continue to hold out for cheaper money, and the banks for the rates they have established and so far upheld.

It has all along appeared that the banks had before them a herculean task to keep call rates up, in fact, to virtually compel borrowers to pay artificial rates for money. The development of yesterday—the further reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate—means another factor in favor of cheaper money. Gold exports are further away than ever now, and the lower rate in London must mean that there will be a paying off of a great number of the loans now being carried by New York banks on sterling exchange collateral. In short, the Bank of England's action yesterday means that we are soon to see a still greater plethora of money than that which we now have in New York.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 97¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 56⅝; St. Paul, ½, to 78⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52⅞, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96¾. Erie sold at 15⅝, and do first preferred at 36. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 9-16 for money, and 112 11-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £817,216 bullion in the last week. The proportion of the reserve to liability, which last week was 50.50 per cent., now stands at 52.15 per cent., as compared with an advance from 60.90 per cent. to 62.25 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount ½ per cent., to 3½ per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 60c, and exchange on London at 25f 21c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,442,000f gold and 2,899,000f silver.

***

The news of the Bank of England's action in lowering its discount was gladly received yesterday by all of Wall Street, and by the houses with foreign connections in particular. Both here and in Europe such action has been prayed for in speculative circles, and it has been the general prediction that cheaper money in London would mean increased speculation there.

The bank's statement of yesterday made an excellent showing, and, taken both together, the exhibition of larger holdings of money and the reduction in interest rates, should effect a considerable change in speculative sentiment.

American stocks abroad are still dull and lifeless in the absence of activity here. Easier money abroad and an active market in New York should, however, make the American list speculatively prominent on the London Stock Exchange.

GOVERNMENT BONDS IN FAVOR.

For the past few days the Government bond market has been showing considerable activity and remarkable strength. On Wednesday the new 4 per cents reached the highest figure at which they ever sold. The demand for Governments has been steadily increasing since the election and has kept in pace with the gradual loosening of money throughout the country. The demand of late for investment securities has been for glit-edged bonds, and very naturally the Government issues were the favorites. Mr. George W. Close of the Stock Exchange firm of Cochran & Close said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing this phase of the situation:

"People are clamoring for Government bonds in a manner that would appear to indicate that they were investments giving a considerable yield. Such is not the case. The new Governments, selling at 122½ and taking into consideration the accrued interest, pay only 2.88 per cent. The other Government issues return even less than that.

"One of the principal factors in the strength of the Government bond market is the tenacity with which holders of these issues hold on to them. If it is suggested to a holder that his bonds are commanding a remarkably high price and that it would be wise to take some profit on them, he at once meets the suggestion by declaring that he has nowhere else and knows of nowhere else to re-invest his money. The truth of the matter is that Government bonds, even at a somewhat lower figure, are more attractive for investment because of the high character which public sentiment attaches to them.

"There are plenty of other bonds in the market, both in the municipal and railroad departments, that offer better investments and are equally sound. Take for instance the New York City 3½ per cent. gold bonds that were only recently sold and that are really not yet issued. Their interest is payable in gold and they are an excellent investment in every way. At present prices they will return 3.10 per cent. There are numerous other bonds in the market giving excellent opportunities for investment which, although they are commanding high prices, are giving better returns than Governments.

"The demand throughout the bond list continues heavy and the supply comparatively light. We are having considerable activity and there are no indications yet of a coming dullness. It is altogether probable that higher prices will be seen within the next few weeks."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES DULL.

Mr. Charles F. Havemeyer of the firm of Wood & Havemeyer said yesterday, in discussing the market for outside securities:

"Things are still rather dull in our department of the investment market. There is still a hesitation and a disposition to do very little. Prices are strong, and most all securities have seen advances. But, as a rule, they are not back to where they were when the majority of present holders bought them. There was a slump in price before the election, but most investors held their bonds, and did not sell out on the decline. They now see prices recovering, but as yet the figures at which they bought have not been reached.

"The activity in the listed department has undoubtedly kept public attention from the outside securities. When the investment demand was re-established after the election it was natural that the investing public should turn first to the gilt-edged securities. The large demand brought with it great activity, and bonds of the higher class have had considerable advances in prices.

"I think that when those bonds get up to figures unattractive to the average investor, because of the small yield given him, the public will commence to pay more attention to outside securities. I expect to see higher prices and considerable activity. It will not develop within the next day or two—I do not expect to see any extensive change in the market for the next three or four weeks. However, there is an indication that we will see activity in a comparatively short time.

"There is still a waiting disposition to be found among the investors. Of course the increase in confidence is marked. The course of security prices has shown that. But there is still a hesitation, which is probably due to a desire to see the new Administration installed and in working order before loading up too heavily—particularly the unlisted ones."

THE DIAMOND MATCH SNARL.

Chicago continues much perturbed over its local security markets. It's an off day when some local stock doesn't go tumbling. The tremendous losses in the Diamond Match smash are still keenly felt. It is evidently attempted by insiders (especially by millionaires who are hung up with depreciated collateral loans) to keep the public confident that somehow soon the company will be able to come out of all its woes.

The following local review of this particular feature of the situation is by the financial editor of The Chicago Journal:

"Much interest was manifested at the time of the culmination of the Moore campaign as to the amount of stock of the Diamond Match Company which had been withdrawn from investment and centred in the hands of bankers and carriers of stock, as well as in the hands of brokers. Since then much of this stock has undoubtedly been again sold to the investor, but it is not expected that there will be any great distribution of the stock thus concentrated until after there shall have been an advance in values much greater than any yet manifested. The public is never a large buyer at low prices. It is in the nature of events that the public waits for an advance, and that it is always bullish in its opinions.

"At the present time the showing of stock thus placed is about as follows:

	Shares.
Held by brokers	17,537
Held by bankers	9,946
Held by carriers	9,175
Total	36,658

"At the time of the failure it was estimated that 50,000 shares were held by the same interests, showing a liquidation to the investors of 13,448 shares. This statement is full of encouragement to the stockholders in the company, and also to the market. True, much of the item "held by brokers" has found its way into banks as collateral, and at prices considerably higher than current to-day. Bankers have marked their holdings of this stock down to par, and there is, therefore, no uneasiness concerning them. It is, no doubt, true that a certain amount of this stock will be thrown on the market at 160 to 170, if this price is again reached, and there may be some marketed at less prices, but all this 36,658 shares will probably be held for some time to come, and it is certain that the stock will not be sold around present prices.

"The annual report of the Diamond Match Company will not show earnings up to as good an average as had been expected, for the reason that the losses in the Ontonagon fire not covered by the insurance have been written off. This in itself shows that the management is determined that the company shall be run on a clear, clean business basis, and that where there is a loss it shall be charged off and the entry made. The present directory and officers of the company are certainly satisfactory to the Street in every sense of the word. There is no question of their ability, of their familiarity with business methods, and it is also recognized that the company is in a position to do a clean business and make good returns on the investment. Small declines in the values of the securities should not be feared, as the stock has had quite an advance of late, and there seems to be an absence of the bear pressure occasionally manifested by the Gould representatives. Controlling news agencies and the great telegraph corporation, the Gould has paid more attention to bearish news than to making matches. The latest story of a compromise and peace between the Diamond and Continental is funny; so funny that no one believes it. The alliance would be unholy. There is no understanding whatever between the Gould company and the Diamond Match corporation.

"It is evident that there is a war on in the match business, and that the officials of the company are ready to meet the opposition and 'go them one better' on all cuts."

PHILOSOPHIC BOSTON.

A well-known State Street broker, says The Boston Globe, has a customer who trades on the strength of dreams. Monday night he dreamed that he was walking on the track of the Manhattan Elevated Road, when some one hit him with a piece of lead pipe. He fell between the ties, but saved himself by catching at a rope that was hanging between them.

Yesterday morning he rushed to the broker and placed a buy order for $1,200 worth of Manhattan, Lead, and Cordage.

The broker is now thinking of adding an astrologer to his outfit.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 531,148.99 ounces of silver bullion, against which 531 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 521 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$185,772
Exports in the same period	102,580
Net imports	$83,192
Net exports, 1896	3,231,811
Net exports, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports, 1894	780,377
Net exports, 1893	6,463,055

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .24, and 300 Standard at 1.60. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, 100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 500 Croesus at .02, 400 Iron Silver at .30, 400 Lacrosse at .09, 800 Mt. Rosa at .12, 1,200 Pharmacist at .15, and 450 Standard at 1.50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	576	576	576
2d week Jan.	$22,267	$25,055	$24,510
From Jan. 1	41,907	45,112	46,634

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—

Mileage	349	349	349
2d week Jan.	$12,238	$11,685	$10,123
From Jan. 1	24,494	22,040	20,775

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
2d week Jan.	$232,275	$254,367	$229,339
From July 1	7,150,753	7,891,229	7,481,870

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	362	265	265
1st week Jan.	$20,548	$12,176	....
2d week Jan.	19,662	10,525	....

GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Jan.	$20,249	$18,460	$17,150
From Jan. 1	36,779	33,410	33,635

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week Jan.	$237,394	$235,514	$176,693
From July 1	5,807,370	5,633,254	5,300,469

NORTH SHORE TRACTION—

1st week Jan.	21,976	19,290	18,470
2d week Jan.	21,285	19,390	19,299
From Jan. 1	43,261	38,680	37,769

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	215	215	215
2d week Jan.	$16,250	$17,105	$10,844
From Jan. 1	33,683	36,654	23,237

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	651	651	643
2d week Jan.	$54,500	$46,500	$46,200
From July 1	1,540,822	1,636,675	1,884,900

GEORGIA & ALABAMA, for six months ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$525,193	$279,818	$268,480
Op. ex. and taxes	345,187	208,320	213,980
Net earnings	179,806	71,498	55,459

PITTS., YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA, for December—

Gross	72,119	108,898	99,899
Op. expenses	77,059	86,604	79,248
Deficit	4,940	*17,294	*20,651
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,388,207	1,730,001	1,224,127
Op. expenses	948,221	1,012,000	736,885
Net	439,986	717,951	487,242

*Surplus.

Summit Branch, including Lykens Valley, for December: Gross, $168,583, against $169,181 in December, 1895; net, $6,573, against a deficit of $5,084. Twelve months: Gross, $1,840,103, against $1,919,638; deficit, $60,140, against net of $20,455 in the year 1895.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MILWAUKEE GASLIGHT COMPANY, (net.)—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Month Dec.	$55,292	$50,157	$53,671
For 12 months	441,109	417,780	306,734

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Both stocks and bonds were much stronger in the local market to-day. A large number of investment orders made their appearance and West Chicago Street Railroad and North Chicago particularly scored material advances and closed in demand at about the best prices of the day. West Chicago debenture 6s were in demand at 90 to 92, but none was offered. The Metropolitan "L" securities were lower on account of the appointment of a receiver, but still there was some buying of them at the decline. Closing prices were as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	33	33½	33½	34
Cal. & Chi. Canal & D.	62½	63½	62½	63½
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12	13	12½	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. p.	34	35½	34	35
Chi. P. & P. Co.	37	38	37	38
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Chi. City Railway	218	220	218	220
Chicago Telephone	160	161	162	166
Diamond M. of Ill.	124½	125	122½	123½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	16	16¼	16½	16⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	3½	4¼	5	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	13½	12½	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	35	36	34½	35½
New York Biscuit	54½	55	55	55½
North Chi. St. R. R.	186	188	184	186
National Railway	105	108	..	..
Street's West. St. Car L.	13	14	13	14
Street's West. St. C L. pf.	55	62½	55	60
West Chi. St. R. R.	79	79½	78½	79

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	90¼	100	..	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s.	99	100	99	100
Chi. Pack & Prov. 6s.	106	109	106	107
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	101	102	101	101½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102¼	103	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	84	84½	84	84½
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	67½	68	66	66½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	41	42	42	43
North Chi. City R.R. 4½s	101	102	100½	101
North Chi. St. R.R. 1st 5s.	102	104	102½	103
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	101	101½	101	101½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	90	93	89½	92
Chicago Edison 6s.	112	117	114	116

Corporation Elections.

—BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Directors—Almeric H. Paget, H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, H. A. Robinson, C. E. Warner, John D. Crimmins, Thomas Dolan, John H. Selmes, H. St. Beattie, R. L. Anderton, Jr., Otis W. Randall, D. M. Jacobs, and R. J. Jacobs.

—FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Directors—Henry Hart, Silvanus S. Riker, Robert W. Tailer, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Elias, Abraham Ayres, William H. Webb, Emanuel Lehman, Samuel Townsend, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, David C. Andrews. Mr. Andrews succeeds the late Robert Remsen.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	100
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company	27	33
*Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	205
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76¼
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121½
Central Cross-town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	153	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	17
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77½	82½
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (Newark, Jersey) stock	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	140	155
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112	115
‡D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	103
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	200	203
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	82½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	86	88
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	56	63
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	21½	22½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	91
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
‡Hoboken Ferry 6s	94	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	59½	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104½	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	65	68
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	74
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	3	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	63
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	1	3
Kings County Traction	38	42
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82	84
Lafayette Gas Co., 1st 6s	86½	88½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	74½
Lorillard Company pf.	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	7	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	68	75
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	28	33
Met. West Side 1st 6s (of Chicago)	45	48
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	228	232
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	44	44½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	73	74
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	104½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	92½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	18	21
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	3	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	93	203
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	..
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph	69	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	17	18
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
‡Pratt & Whitney	5	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	84	88
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	79
Second Avenue Railroad stock	135	145
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	205
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	108½
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
*Standard Gas	77	80
*Standard Gas pf.	103	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Oil Trust	263	264
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 21, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	20	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
13½	14¼	110	American Cotton Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	—1
110	112	150	American Express	110½	111¼	110½	111¼	.....
13⅜	14	2,945	American Spirits Mfg.	14½	14½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
30¼	30¾	980	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31¼	31¾	30½	30½	—1
116½	116⅝	32,250	American Sugar Refs.	117¼	117¾	116⅜	116⅝	— ½
103	103¼	480	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103¾	103¾	103	103	— ½
76½	76⅝	1,092	American Tobacco	76¾	77	76½	76½	— ⅜
14¼	14½	1,500	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23¾	24	2,310	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅜	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
⅛	¼	100	Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
15¼	15⅝	600	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15½	15	15	—1
11½	12	100	Bay State Gas	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
104	106	50	Boston Air Line pf	105	105	105	105	.....
18¾	19¼	10	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
91	93	94	Brooklyn Union Gas	91½	92	91½	91½	.....
17	17¼	1,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅜
75½	75¾	13,375	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76	76¼	75	75¼	— ⅜
78¼	78¾	11,075	Chicago Gas	78	78⅜	77½	78⅜	— ¼
76⅛	76¼	18,734	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76⅜	76⅜	76	76⅛	— ⅜
131	131⅜	80	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131	131⅝	131	131⅜	.....
104½	104⅞	352	Chicago & Northw.	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
152	154	25	Chicago & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
68¼	68⅜	3,090	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69½	69⅝	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅜
25½	26½	150	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
11	11½	6,080	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	14	14	8½	11½	—5¼
40	45	250	Col., H. Val. & T. pf.	46	46	40	40	—12½
147	148	1,010	Consolidated Gas Co.	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	.....
110½	110⅝	2,988	Delaware & Hudson	111	111¼	110¼	110½	— ⅛
42½	43	165	Denver & R. G. pf.	42	42	42	42	—1½
14⅞	15½	559	Erie	15	15	15	15	.....
30	40	37	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
34¼	34½	2,250	General Electric	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
94	95	100	Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ½
38	39	411	Illinois Steel Co	39	39	38¾	39	+ ½
26	28	300	Iowa Central pf	27	27	27	27	.....
69½	70¼	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	— ½
152	153½	245	Lake Shore	153	153	152	152	—2½
42	45	1,070	Long Island	48	48	45	45	—4
51½	51¾	8,444	Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52	51	51½	— ⅝
91¼	91⅝	1,910	Manhattan Con	91¼	91⅞	91	91¼	.....
90	93	2	Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
13¾	14¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
30½	30⅝	2,155	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅝
22½	22¾	2,287	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22⅞	22	22⅝	— ⅝
21½	22¼	300	Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
25¾	25¾	1,120	National Lead Co	25¾	26	25¼	25½	— ¼
89	90	30	National Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
14½	16	150	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	.....
...	55	100	National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
100¾	101	1,320	New Jersey Central	100¾	101	100½	100½	— ½
94	94¼	125	New York Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
176	177	100	N. Y. H. & H.	176¾	176¾	176¼	176¼	— ¼
8	8½	910	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	8¾	8¾	8	8¼	— ½
23⅝	23⅞	2,385	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	24	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
17	18	12	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
4¾	5½	100	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
13⅝	13½	800	Northern Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
33¼	33½	589	Northern Pacific pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
10	11	20	Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
14⅜	15	380	Ontario & Western	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
40	42	100	O. R. & N. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
25½	26	630	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	26⅞	3,810	P. & R., all in. pd.	27	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
32	32½	200	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
13½	14½	100	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
157	158¾	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	.....
4¼	4¾	100	St. Louis Southw	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
10¾	11¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
50⅝	50¾	1,300	St. Paul & Omaha	51½	51½	50½	50⅞	— ⅝
130	137	50	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
11¼	11½	403	Standard R. & T.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	.....
14	15	300	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	291	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	.....
28⅞	29	3,879	Southern Railway pf.	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
29¼	29¼	3,205	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30	29	29¼	— ⅛
9⅜	9½	600	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	3,044	Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2¾	50	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	.....
9	9½	320	United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
62¼	63	2,450	U. S. Leather pf.	63¼	63¾	62½	62⅝	— ¼
24⅝	25¼	100	United States Rubber	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
6⅝	6¾	105	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	16⅞	405	Wabash pf.	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅝	.....
84⅜	84⅞	1,701	Western Union Tel.	85¼	85¼	84½	84⅝	— ⅝
11	12½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	11	11	11	11	.....
Sales.....		153,123						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
4,000..... 76¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000..... 77½
1,000..... 77¼
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
4,000..... 81
Adjustment 4s
10,000..... 45⅝
30,000..... 45¾
20,000..... 45½
20,000..... 45¼
20,000..... 45⅝
17,000..... 45⅞
10,000..... 45¼
10,000..... 45⅝
11,000..... 45¾
20,000..... 45¼
20,000..... 45¼
50,000..... 45⅛
41,000..... 45¼
Austin & Northwestern 1st
11,000..... 83½
Beech Creek 1st
1,000..... 100
Brooklyn Rapid T 5s
6,000..... 78⅝
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000..... 100¾
3,000..... 101
Canada Southern 1st Gtd
1,000..... 108⅝
3,000..... 108¾
Canada Southern 2d
7,000..... 106½
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899
10,000..... 107½
Centl of N J Gen 5s
1,000..... 116⅝
3,000..... 116¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000..... 100½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
10,000c..... 100½
5,000..... 100½
3,000s20f..... 100½
3,000s4f..... 100½
4,000..... 100⅝
1,000..... 100½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000..... 76
5,000..... 75¾
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
2,000..... 100
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s
1,000..... 98½
1,000..... 98⅝
Chic, B & Qy Cons 5s
1,000..... 101
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
6,000..... 100⅛
5,000..... 100
Chicago & Erie 1st
20,000..... 111¾
2,000s20f..... 111¼
4,000..... 111½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
1,000..... 94½
6,000..... 93¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 43
Chic & Northwestn Coupon Gold 7s
7,000s20f..... 117¼
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
2,000c..... 102¾
1,000..... 102⅞
1,000..... 102⅝
2,000..... 102⅜
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000..... 128½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000..... 83¼
5,000..... 80½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
3,000..... 84
5,000..... 83¼
6,000..... 83
Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000..... 117¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
1,000..... 100
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
2,000..... 100
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s
5,000..... 106½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000..... 111⅝
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st
5,000..... 97½
Erie 1st Mortgage
4,000..... 109¾
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
1,000..... 64½
9,000..... 64
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000..... 54¾
Total sales..... 42,526

Ind, Dec & Wn 1st
20,000..... 100
Intern'l & Gt N 1st
2,000..... 119
4,000..... 119⅜
Int & Gt Northern 3d
5,000..... 28
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000..... 97
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
3,000s3..... 108½
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 70½
9,000..... 71
21,000..... 71½
4,000..... 72
7,000..... 71¾
L Erie & W 1st 5s
1,000..... 115¼
1,000..... 115
L, S & M So 1st Coup
1,000..... 111
Lehigh & W-B Coupon Assented
5,000..... 104
2,000..... 104⅛
Long Island G M 4s
15,000..... 85
Long Island Con 5s
10,000s20f..... 115
2,000..... 113
Louisv'le, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 34
Louisv & Nashville Gen'l Mtge 6s
22,000..... 116¼
Louisv'le & Nash v'le 5s
5,000..... 98¼
Louisv'le & Nashv'le Unified Gold 4s
4,000..... 80¼
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s
2,000..... 94½
Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
1,000..... 126½
South'n Minn Div
1,000c..... 117⅜
1,000..... 118
Wis & Min Div
1,000..... 110¼
Mil & St P'l 7s, Gold
3,000..... 128½
Minn & St L 1st 7s
5,000..... 140
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000s20f..... 102
Mo, Kan & East 1st
6,000..... 95½
1,000..... 95¼
3,000..... 95
3,000..... 95¼
5,000..... 95½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000..... 84½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000..... 62½
15,000..... 62
1,000..... 62½
15,000..... 62
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
6,000..... 87½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000..... 67½
Nash, C & St L 1st
7,000..... 88¼
Nash, C & St L Con
2,000..... 101½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000..... 106
N Y & Harlem 1st Coup
2,000..... 111⅜
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
10,000s3..... 108⅝
N Y, Ont & W'n Refunding 4s
1,000..... 91½
N Y, Sus & West'n G M
10,000..... 73¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr In 4s
10,000..... 88¼
4,000..... 86¼
North Pac 1st 6s
5,000s20f..... 114⅜
North Pac Cons 5s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented
2,000..... 104⅛
4,000..... 104⅜
Oreg Short Line 6s
4,000..... 115
5,000..... 115¼
Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 114
Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs
4,000..... 67⅝
10,000..... 68
2,000..... 67⅞
4,000..... 68
1,000..... 68¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
2,000s3..... 103
Peo & Pekin Un 1st
1,000..... 114
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d
1,000..... 75½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Tr Co Ctfs, Assented
1,000..... 81⅞
5,000..... 81⅝
5,000..... 81½
12,000..... 81½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
5,000..... 108¾
7,000..... 108⅞
10,000..... 109
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
6,000..... 99½
Rich & Danville 6s
5,000..... 119⅝
Rome, W & Og Cons
1,000..... 119
1,000..... 119¼
St L & San Fran 4s
3,000..... 63¼
5,000..... 63⅜
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000..... 96⅞
St Paul, M & M 1st, Consolidated 6s
1,000..... 124
Montana Cent 6s
4,000..... 115
St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Ext 4s
1,000..... 90
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000..... 55¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000..... 83⅜
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000..... 103½
Southern Railway 1st 5s
18,000..... 90
2,000..... 90½
2,000..... 90
5,000..... 90¼
Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co Certfs
1,000..... 36
Standard R & T 6s
2,000..... 79
1,000..... 78¾
9,000..... 79
Standard R & T, Inc
3,000..... 28
Tenn, C I & R 6s, Birm'gh'm Div 1st
1,000..... 87½
4,000..... 87
1,000..... 86¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
14,000..... 88¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
8,000..... 22
44,000..... 21¾
2,000..... 21⅝
Texas & Pacific Ry, East'n Div 1st 6s
2,000..... 107
Tol & O C 5s, Wn Div
2,000..... 104½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000..... 71½
Union Pac 1st, '96
1,000..... 103⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes
1,000..... 100½
Virginia Midl'd G M
5,000..... 102½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 107¼
1,000..... 107
2,000..... 107¼
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000..... 73
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000..... 106½
2,000..... 106⅝
2,000s15f..... 106⅞
West'n U Col Tr 5s
3,000..... 106½
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
13,000..... 39
Total sales..... $1,164,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,380	Am. Sug. Refs	117¼	119⅜	116⅜	116⅝
6	Am. Sug. R. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
820	Am. Sp. Mfg	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
50	At., T. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼
9,020	Chicago Gas	78	78¼	77⅜	78⅛
1,530	Chi., R. I. & P.	68¾	68¾	68	68¼
5,740	Chi., B. & Q.	76	76⅛	75	75¼
10,540	C., M. & St. P.	76⅝	76⅞	76	76¼
10	Cent. of N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
600	Col., H. V. & T.	9¾	11½	9¾	11½
260	General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34½
2,290	Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	52	51	51⅞
90	Manhattan	91¼	91½	91¼	91½
160	Mo. Pacific	22¾	22¾	22	22
2,650	Phil. & Read.	27	27¼	26⅜	26⅞
100	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10	Southern Ry.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
210	Tenn. C. & I.	29⅜	29⅜	20	29
320	Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¼
30	U. S. Leather pf.	63	63	62½	62⅜
110	Western Union	85½	85½	84⅝	84⅝

42,526

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Can. South. 1st	109	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
1,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
4,000	Texas Pac. 1st	85¼	85¼	84½	84½
12,000	Texas Pacific 2d	22	22	21¾	21¾
2,000	Wabash 1st	107	107	107	107

$26,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Ex	171	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drov	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	125	Merchants'	134
Chase National	125	Merchants' Ex	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	160	New York	280
Commerce	203	New York County	650
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	125	Park	265
Fifth Avenue	2800	People's	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	178	Republic	145
Gallatin National	305	Seaboard Nat	169
German-American	110	Second Nat	425
Germania	360	Seventh Nat	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	190
Hanover	515	State of N. Y	110
Imp. & Trad	580	Third National	100
Irving	140	United States Nat	175
Leather Man'f'rs	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

There was a sale of 14 shares of North America at 182.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	95¾	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	122¾	122¾
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	114½	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	103½
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	107
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 56		60
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	55¾	56½
Am. T. & C.	85	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	103½	107
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf.	25	26½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	20	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.		65
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canada Southern	45½	46
Canadian Pacific	54½	56
Central Pacific	13	14
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	29
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	3	4
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4
Com. Cable	160	172

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Stock market here to-day shows a weaker tone than yesterday, and there was a general sagging off of prices throughout the list. The activity in Storage Battery stocks entirely disappeared. Lehigh Valley showed some strength at the opening, but weakened later, closed at 29½ bid. Quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½
Cambria Iron	45	45¼
Choctaw	7⅝	8
Citizens' (Ind.)	24½	25
Consol, N. J.	28½	29
Consol, N. Y.	87½	87¾
El. & People's 4 per cent. tr. ctfs.	73¾	73½
Electric Storage	29¾	30
Electric Storage pf.	31½	32
Hestonville Pass	50¼	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30¼
Met. Traction	109½	109¾
Newark Pass	105	106
Penn. Heat common	14¾	14⅝
Penn. Heat pf., $25 paid	27¾	27½
Penn. Railroad	52¾	52⅝
Penn. Steel	30	30¼
People's 4s	96¼	97
Philadelphia Traction	69¾	70
Reading, full paid	13 5-16	13 7-16
Union Traction, $10 paid	10	10½
United Gas Imp.	70¼	70⅝
Welsbach common	21	22
Welsbach pf.	66¾	67
Welsbach Light	46¾	46½
Welsbach of Canada	2¾	2¼
W. N. Y & P.	2¾	2⅞

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$124,349,379
Gold bullion	56,061,208
Total	$180,410,587
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,599,469
Balance	*$142,811,118
Standard silver dollars	$377,856,843
Silver bullion	800,288
Total	$378,657,131
Net outstanding silver certificates	359,046,407
Balance	19,610,724
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$0,649,164
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	109,192,116
Total	$118,841,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	118,841,280
United States notes	74,200,812
Net outstanding currency certificates	57,335,000
Balance	16,865,812
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,847,224
National bank notes	17,329,168
Fractional silver coin	14,907,842
Fractional currency	72
Minor coin	1,124,085
Deposits in National banks	16,505,100
Bonds and interest paid	16,241,399
Total	$101,454,892
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	9,054,364
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,901,468
Disbursing officers' balances	30,458,998
Post Office Department account	5,115,636
Miscellaneous items	2,737,422
Total	$52,262,891
Balance	49,192,000
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$228,479,656

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$374,677	$8,193,832	$76,015,514
Internal revenue	432,069	7,586,822	85,308,564
Miscellaneous	20,101	1,743,226	13,707,406
Total	$826,848	$17,523,881	$175,031,485

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$261,000	$2,094,000	$55,594,474
War	40,000	2,993,000	30,494,745
Navy	85,000	2,627,000	20,116,075
Indians	30,000	900,000	6,991,161
Pensions	500,000	10,454,000	82,393,105
Interest	35,000	6,663,000	25,451,448
Total	$931,000	$25,831,000	$221,041,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	104,151	8,107,118	46,009,514

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$22,200	$1,089,860	$4,416,997
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	38,045	568,713	4,521,739

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,534,779	$86,780,270	$558,315,049
This fiscal y'r.	46,245,808	6,741,960	52,987,768
This month	348,515	150,987	499,502
This day	38,045	20,790	58,295

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $432,069; from customs, $374,677, and miscellaneous, $35,051.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $727,024.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The German-American Bank, New York, has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

—Pullman's Palace Car Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½, payable Feb. 15. Transfer books close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 16.

—The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company will be paid Feb. 1. Transfer books close Jan. 22 at 3 P. M. and reopen Feb. 2 at 10 A. M.

—The Procter & Gamble Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 1. Transfer books close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 16.

—The trustees of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Mechanical Rubber Co. inform holders that they are desirous of expending the sum of $40,588 in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided the purchase can be made advantageously. Offers should be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Co.

—The annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States shows an outstanding business of $915,102,070; new insurance written during the year, $127,694,084; assets, $216,773,947.35; (or reinsurance fund,) together with other liabilities, $173,496,763.28, leaving a surplus for the benefit of policy holders of $43,277,170.12.

—It is announced that at the request of the holders of a large proportion of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co., Francis S. Bangs, President of the State Trust Co.; Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, and Willard H. Jones of Douglas & Jones, have consented to act as a committee in their interest and in the interest of all other holders who may desire to join them. Such holders are accordingly invited to send their names and addresses to the committee at the State Trust Co., with a memorandum of their holdings. The committee claims that the interest of the holders of the coal company's bonds ought not to be committed to those whose largest interests are in the railroad company. The counsel for the committee are Shipman, Larocque & Choate and Allan P. Cummins.

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Resources and Profits of New York and Brooklyn Institutions.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Ten additional reports of trust companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, have been filed with the State Superintendent of Banks. Their aggregate resources are $75,339,371; profits for the year, $3,993,856, and dividends, $760,000. These figures, added to those of the thirteen company reports printed in to-day's TIMES, send the aggregate of resources to $325,335,320; profits for year, $14,418,007; dividends declared, $3,420,000.

Farmers' Loan and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$965,000
Stock investments	7,771,063
Loaned on collaterals	17,461,983
Loaned on personal securities	2,159,000
Real estate	1,000,000
Cash items	4,099,824
Other assets	451,212
Total	$33,908,082

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	4,423,884
General deposits	28,351,589
Other liabilities	132,609
Total	$33,908,082
Profits for the year	1,427,495
Interest credited	995,008
Expenses of institution	177,491
Dividends declared	800,000
Deposits, with interest	26,184,180
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4½

Manhattan of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,000
Stock investments	2,286,546
Loaned on collaterals	2,065,841
Cash items	1,536,906
Other assets	160,452
Total	$6,057,745

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	200,000
Undivided profits	212,400
Deposits in trust	272,801
General deposits	4,360,330
Other liabilities	12,214
Total	$6,057,745
Profits for the year	349,020
Interest credited	75,955
Expenses of institution	84,993
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits, with interest	3,383,696
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Title Guarantee and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,604,671
Stock investments	1,070,250
Loaned on collaterals	114,742
Loaned on personal securities	*119,934
Real estate	†458,000
Cash items	318,883
Other assets	190,870
Total	$5,877,352

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	52,748
Deposits in trust	1,218
General deposits	904,586
Other liabilities	418,800
Total	$5,877,352
Profits for the year	$74,030
Interest credited	24,274
Expenses of institution	515,831
Dividends declared	180,000
Deposits, with interest	1,068,614
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

*Company's building in Brooklyn. †Plant, (copy or real estate and tax record.)

Continental of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$145,830
Stock investments	1,324,860
Loaned on collaterals	2,750,063
Loaned on personal securities	281,072
Real estate	7,500
Cash items	724,583
Other assets	33,907
Total	$5,267,905

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	120,113
Deposits in trust	637,926
General deposits	3,739,380
Time certificates	8,500
Other liabilities	12,006
Total	$5,267,905
Profits for the year	218,900
Interest credited	98,910
Expenses of institution	50,514
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits, with interest

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Lowenfeld and Prager have sold to Abelman and Rosenbaum a plot on the south side of East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 35 by 100. The purchasers will erect on the site a five-story apartment house.

Mr. M. Rosenzweig has sold for F. Pohalski to Benjamin Morris the three-story private dweling, 68 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 20 by 100. Mr. Morris gives in trade the three-story private dwelling 340 East Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Friedlander to Charles F. Simmons at $16,750 the three-story brown stone dwelling 231 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

Seton & Wissmann have sold for Mary L. Coster to John Bitner the five-story brick building, 69 Pearl Street, 18.11 by 82.6 by 17.9 and 81.5.

J. J. Clancy & Co. have sold for the Riverside Bank to Louis Wells the five-story building, 430 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 130, and for Benjamin Wood the four-story private dwelling 36 West Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

The Cushman estate has sold to I. S. and M. S. Korn the three four and five story stone and brick dwellings at the northeast corner of Hudson and West Tenth Streets, 50 by 100 by 20 by 87. The same estate has also sold the vacant plot 404 West Twenteth Street, 23.6 by half the block, for $9,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam, for $155,625, three five-story brick apartment houses on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100.11 by 108.

The following is the only sale at auction down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, northeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 100, four-story brck tenement, with stores, all right, title, and interest.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

One of the finest and most complete schoolhouses in the city will have as its site a plot on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets. It will be a five-story building, of fire-proof construction, and is estimated to cost $200,000.

The front elevations will be of Indiana limestone to the first story, and of gray brick, trimmed with terra cotta above. The building, which will have a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue and a depth of 95 feet, is to be modeled after the style of the French Renaissance. The structure will contain forty-five classrooms. The rooms for the classes in sewing, cooking, draughting, carpentering, calisthenics, and manual training will be on the fifth floor. The ground floor of the building and the yards around it are to be used as playgrounds. The boilers for the heating, ventilating, and lighting plants will be under the yards.

Another of the proposed buildings will occupy the city block bounded by Henry, Gouverneur, and Scammel Streets, and East Broadway. It will be five stories high, and will cover a plot 163 by 133 by 168 by 138 feet. It will be an English Gothic structure, constructed of brownstone and red brick, and surmounted by four turrets. It will cost over $200,000, and will be one of the finest school buildings in the Seventh Ward. The main façade will be on East Broadway. The second, third, and fourth floors will be devoted to the assembly and classrooms. There will be forty-two classrooms, each 24.6 by 24 feet. The average size of the classrooms in the present school buildings in this city is 18 by 20 feet. Separate playgrounds for boys and girls will be on the first floor. The culinary, calisthenics, modeling, draughting, kindergarten, and manual training departments will occupy the fifth floor. The roof is to be utilized as an open playground, over which will be placed six-inch trusses to support a wire mesh. The proposed new school will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and will have sanitary plumbing and the latest improvements in school furnishings.

Another down-town schoolhouse that will have an open playground on its roof is to be built at Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets. This playground will be similar to the one planned for the East Broadway building; it will be covered with light trusses over which a wire mesh is spread. The plans for this structure are now being drawn, and call for a five-story building of brick, stone, and iron. It will cost about $190,000, and will be fire-proof throughout. It will extend for 200 feet on Rivington Street and 100 feet on each of the side streets. Like the buildings described above, it will have playgrounds on the first floor and rooms for the sewing, cooking, trades, and manual training classes on the fifth story. The building will contain forty-eight classrooms. The steam heating, ventilating, and electric lighting plants are to be installed in the cellar. The perspective in the office of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, shows a design after the style of the French Renaissance.

A four-story primary schoolhouse of English Gothic design, is to be built in the Twenty-third Ward. It will have a frontage of 102 feet on East One Hundred and Forty-first Street and 94 feet on Brook Avenue. The material to be used in its construction is light-colored brick and terra cotta. The proposed building will be erected at an estimated cost of $130,000, and will contain twenty-one classrooms. It will have steam heating, electric and ventilating plants, and all the modern improvements.

Montrose W. Morris of this city is the architect of the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house which Dwight M. Harris is building at Lakewood. Mr. Harris is a cousin of George Gould, and the building now erecting occupies a site on property adjoining Mr. Gould's Lakewood residence. The new building will cost $10,000, and will contain hot-air heating appliances, electric and gas lighting, open tile baths, open plumbing work, and all the conveniences. The interior will be finished in white and mahogany.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 82-86 Monroe Street, for two six-story brick stores, 27.6 by 85.6; Joseph Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; Max Müller, 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $56,000.

Nineteenth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 26.9 by 83, by Jacob Jung of 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, and Jacob Mohr of 1,161 Park Avenue, owners; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $98,000.

North Moore Street, north corner of Hudson Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 30.10 by 88.8; Joseph H. Bearns of 19 Jefferts Place, Brooklyn, owner; J. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20.4 by 98.9; by Francis P. Kinnicutt of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Charles A. Rich of 56 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of Samuel Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.4 by 49 by 20 by 49; Charles Bjorkegren of 907 Jefferson Street, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $14,000.

Nos. 724 to 728 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to three three-story frame dwellings; also, a one-story brick store at southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Washington Avenue; Mrs. Alexander Tinkle of Shrewsbury, N. J., owner; Alexander Tinkle, architect; cost, $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nineteenth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 26.9 by 83, by Jacob Jung of 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, and Jacob Mohr of 1,161 Park Avenue, owners; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $98,000.

North Moore Street, north corner of Hudson Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 30.10 by 88.8; Joseph H. Bearns of 19 Jefferts Place, Brooklyn, owner; J. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20.4 by 98.9; by Francis P. Kinnicutt of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Charles A. Rich of 56 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of Samuel Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.4 by 49 by 20 by 49; Charles Bjorkegren of 907 Jefferson Street, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $14,000.

Nos. 724 to 728 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to three three-story frame dwellings; also, a one-story brick store at southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Washington Avenue; Mrs. Alexander Tinkle of Shrewsbury, N. J., owner; Alexander Tinkle, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

107TH ST, 71 East; Julia Fleischmann to Isaac Fischlowitz $1

130TH ST, s s, 203 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; John Van Vechten Olcott and wife to Joseph Reshower 1

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James H. Havens and wife to Jacob Kopp 10

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Simon Adler and others to Jacob Thuren 100

LAGCOMBE AV, s s, 54.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; Joseph Reshower and wife to J. Van Vechten Olcott 1

BOULEVARD, centre line, plot 37, map of estate of Lucius Chittenden; Frederick Beck to Emma Muschenheim 15,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 75 ft n of s s of 170th St, 75x103.4; William Miller and wife to Emma Fish 1

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 239 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; Andrew S. Muller and wife to Ludwig Larsen 1,925

PLOT 163.8 ft e of Fulton Av, x114 ft s of 170th St, runs e 17x w 25x w 17x n 25; Caroline Heerbrandt to August Reitberg 300

CHISHOLM ST, w s, Lot 12, map of William Birrell; John O. O'Brien and wife to Mary Kennedy 500

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 176th St, 64x80; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Ernest G. Stedman 9,500

DUNCOMBE AV, w s, 350 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; Adelaide M. Sheak to James A. McGirr 1

79TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x105.7 x31.6x124.8; Anna E. Nehrbas to Mary T. Kelly 1

96TH ST, 166 and 168 East; Charles Minzesheimer and wife to Peter Wagner and another 100

57TH AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; Henry Goodman and others to Thomas S. Hidden 100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 63.11 ft s of 115th St, 37x74.7; Ida L. Jenkins and others to William J. Nicklas 1

GRAND AV, e s, 444.8 ft n of St. James St, 50x100; Elmer A. Allen and wife to Lillian R. Chatterton 2,000

10TH ST, west ½ of Lot 599, map of Wakefield; Catharine Murphy, individually and as executrix, to Ann A. Williamson 1,230

JEROME ST, s s, Lot 16, map of New Village of Jerome; Mary B. Quirk to John Si Mattia 700

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 175 ft n of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Eidenwald to Valeria A. Bigelow 800

SETON AV, e s, 350 ft n of Randall Av, 66x100.1x71x100; same to same 1,200

SETON AV, e s, 500 ft s of Jefferson Av, 59x100.1x34x100.1; Land Company A of Eidenwald to Emil F. Begrebling 800

LOT 877, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Anna A. Foley to Ella M. Mapes 1

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Josephine M. Ros and another to Augustus B. Field 2

87TH ST, 530 and 532 West; Elizabeth Hull and others to Mary Weston 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner 86th St, 201.5 ft to 87th St x100; Henry F. Cook and wife to Moses Wels 1

84TH ST, n s, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 39.6x102.2; John Hone, Jr., referee, to Joseph E. Mount 8,000

117TH AV, 86; Marcus B. Varnum to James M. Varnum and others, trustees 1

49TH ST, 328 East; Salomon Rosenthal and wife to Emeline Johnston 9,000

4TH AV, n w corner 64th St, 73.5x18; Adolph Hope and wife to Carl Schur 15,000

66TH ST, 5 East; Loomis L. White and wife to Albert B. Boardman 81,500

111TH ST, 27 East; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Emeline Johnston 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Emeline Johnston to Salomon Rosenthal 30,000

126TH ST, s s, 92 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Susie M. Brown to Herman Gotthelf 15,450

LENOX AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x85; James King to Henry Blum and wife 1

79TH ST, 153 East; William D. Nichols to Jacob Pizer 100

CHERRY ST, 419½; Patrick Moffatt and others to Franz Jaeger 29,000

CANAL ST, 368; Kate S. Roosevelt to Elias Stone, ¼ part 11,050

SAME PROPERTY; W. Emlen Roosevelt, executor, to Elias Stone 22,100

HUDSON ST, 122 and 124, all plots in the rear, and North Moore St, 43 and 45; Joseph H. Bearns to Sarah F. Webster 1

GREENWICH ST, 16; William Irvin, as executor, to Walter A. Burke 21,950

MONROE ST 246 and 248; Cecilia Hirshback to Julius Miller 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Fulton St, 18x62.7; Margaret T. Mabee to Alfred H. Lounsberry, 1-7 part 1

FRANKFORT ST, 22 and 24; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to John Pettit 1

CANAL ST, 368; Laura d'Oremieulx Roosevelt, individually and as executrix, to Elias Stone 11,050

6TH ST, 628; Rosalia Zipser to Max A. Zipser 14,000

28TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Jefferson M. Levy to George L. F. Espatrick 1

96TH ST, 158 and 160 West; Julius Bonner and wife to Herman Bonner 10

68TH ST, 20 West; Peter Wagner and others to Charles Minzesheimer 100

Recorded Leases.

CHAFFEE, Harry, to Ralph S. Townsend; 29 to 33 East 19th St, 4 rooms, 8th floor, 5 years $1,200

DEMAREST, Elizabeth A., individually and executrix, to Consolidated Gas Company; 1,545 Broadway, 1 year 1,000

SAME to same; 1,547 and 1,549 Broadway, 1 year 6,000

McKEGNEY, Andrew T., to Herman Pettig; 222 West 124th St, 3 years 420

HEINECKE, Hermann, to Samuel Rosenthal; 89 Canal St, 5 years, store, &c...renewal

SMITH, Eliza J., to Emil F. Begrebling; 422 Broome St, 3 years 3,000

WILSON, William R. to Joseph Silverman and another; 103 Hester St, 2½ years 840

WALDRON, Walter H., and another, executors, to Ebie Westermann; 1,076 3d Av, 5 years 1,908

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Edward and Isaac, and wives to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 136th St, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years $8,000

SAME to same; n s of 136th St, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years 8,000

BOARDMAN, Albert E., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 5 East 68th St, 3 years 45,000

BLUM, Henry and Clara, to James King; e s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft s of 135th St, 1 year 1,500

BRODIE, Stephen, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 163 East 102d St, 5 years 10,000

SAME to same; 165 East 102d St, 1 year. 10,000

BRANDT, John F., to Louis W. Brandt; s e corner of 183d St and Park Av, 6 months 3,000

CHATTERTON, Lillian R., and Walter S., to Charles H. Bucklin; e s of Grand Av, 444.8 ft n of St. James St, 6 months. 5,000

SAME to same; e s of Edenwood Av, 344.8 n of St. James St, bond 5,000

SAME to Elmer A. Allen; e s of Grand Av, 444.8 ft n of St. James St, 6 months 1,500

CONNOR, Mary F., to Julia Jahn; e s of Intervale Av, 133 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 4,000

PEREZ, Bernardo de Toledo y, to Mark S. Bradley; 56 West 22d St, 3 months 2,000

DAVIS, Edward, and wife to John C. Boettner; 82 Willett St, 5 years 19,000

DOWNS, Mary Adelaide E. Hoyt; n s of 57th St, 112 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 18,000

FIELD, Augustus B., to Josephine M. Ros and others; s s of 34th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 15,000

FOWLER, John J., and wife and Thomas P. Fowler to G. Waldo Smith and another, trustees, &c., of Fowler Brothers; s s of 125th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, secures notes 38,789

GLASER, Marian, Henry C., and Joseph, to Mary C. Smith; 323 East Houston St, 5 years 18,000

HART, Imogene, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company; e s of 5th Av, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 3 years 15,000

HANNIGAN, Patrick M., to Brian G. Hughes; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years 5,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to Albert Goodman; s e corner of 5th Av and 105th St, 1 year 9,750

HORTON, James F., and wife to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; s s of Horton Av, 500 ft e of Main St, 1 year. 500

JAEGER, Franz, to Patrick Moffat and Edward Gadd; 419½ Cherry St, 1 year.. 4,000

JOHNSTON, Emeline, to Louis M. Rosenthal; 328 East 49th St, 2 years 5,000

KUHNE, Anna M., to Elenore J. Viemeister; e s of Avenue A, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 1 year 2,040

KOPP, Jacob, to Mary W. B. Inness; s s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 25,000

LEVY, Morris, to Adolph Cohen; s w corner of Lenox Av and 137th St, demand 2,130

SAME to Barnett Marans; w s of Lenox Av, 79.4 ft s of 137th St, 1 year 3,225

SAME to Louis Bloch; w s of Lenox Av, 104.4 ft s of 137th St, 1 year 3,150

LARSEN, Ludwig, to the Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; s s of Clarke Place, 239.9 ft e of Jerome Av, installments 1,600

MOUNT, Joseph E., to Rosa Krajewski; n s of 84th St, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 4,000

McCORMACK, Mary A., to Mary B. Le Roy; s s of 176th St, 250 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year, 7 months 500

SAME to Charlotte A. La Forge; s s of 176th St, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 7-12 years 500

O'KEEFFE, Patrick J., to Thomas K. Foster; n w s of 3d Av, 146 ft n e of 18th St, lease, 5 years 17,000

SAME to James Everard's Breweries; same property, 2 years 4,000

PETTIT, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 22 and 24 Franklin St, 1 year.... 10,000

SAME to New York Security and Trust Company; same property, 1 year. 50,000

PIZER, Jacob, to William D. Nichols; s e corner of Lexington Av and 80th St, 3 years 35,000

SAME to same; n e corner of Lexington Av and 79th St, 3 years 45,000

RAICHLE, Barbara, to Mathilde Muessling; n s of Clinton Place, 64.5 ft e of University Place, lease, 3 months 3,000

REITBERG, August, and wife to Adam and Maria Seiferth; s s of 170th St, 16.11 ft w of centre line, between Franklin Av and Fulton Av, map of Morrisania, 5 years 3,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Anna S. Schlichter; n s of 135th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,500

SAME to Magdalena Kern; n s of 135th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,000

STONE, Elias, to Solomon A. Fatman; 368 Canal St, 3 years 81,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109 and 111 West Washington Place, 1 year.. 55,000

THUREN, John, and wife to Simon Adler and others; s s of 109th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 11 months 22,000

WILLIAMSON, Anna, and Sidney, to David Conrad; s s of 10th St, 305 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114, 3 years 10,750

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, James, to Lucretia M. Edwards $3,200

CORN, Rosalie, executrix of Samuel Corn and Henry Corn, to Henry W. Howell.. 80,693

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Frederick A. O. Schwartz 18,000

HAMILTON, Jane M., and others, executors of George J. Hamilton, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 30,500

HALLGARTEN, Walter N., to the State Trust Company 3,540

MAHONY, Edmund F., to Elizabeth Mahony and another 1

MOFFATT, Patrick, and another to Abraham Kaufmann 4,000

PFODENHAUER, Theodor, to Sarah H. Brown 9,028

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Annie Keegan 3,078

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, guardian of Catherine M. Manice, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 18,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Union Trust Company 80,000

SAME to Marion E. Isaacs 14,000

ZAHN, Franz, to Ida Zahn 1

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, extends from 178th St to Marks St, x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife against Mary E. Thomas and others, (partition.)

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 188th St, 25x74.4; William M. Kingsland against Patrick H. McManus and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

17TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; James F. Nearey against Peter H. Flynn and others, (to establish vendees' lien.)

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11 x61.8, irregular; Julius L. Engel against Charles Bachterman and another, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

23D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, —x n— to 24th St, x w 50, John Boyd against Elmer A. Darling, executor, &c., and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

75TH ST, 511 East; Daniel J. and Julia Quinlan against Josephine A. Mulvihill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

75TH ST, 509 East; Amelia Aaron against same, (same action.)

PLEASANT AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x76; James M. Anderson, trustee, against Susan Rubenstein, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 45x100; Absalom P. Bachman against Ingolf Iverson and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

75TH ST, w s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x112.3x 25.4x116.5; Marcus B. Bookstaver, as trustee, &c., against Josephine A. Mulvihill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

SD AV, 621; McCahill & Co. against Isabelle B. Tyte, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor $46

SD AV, 623; same against Edward F. Brockner, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 55

ST. ANN'S AV, s s, 75 ft e of 144th St, 75x—; Isaac P. Webb and Arthur Dittrich against M. Robinson, owner; O. D. Hughes, contractor 50

124TH ST, 402 to 408 West; Joseph Gallick against John B. Cole and C. D. Jackson, owners and contractors. 901

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Rudolph Walter against Platt & Marie, owners and contractors 2,190

91ST ST, 253 West; William Williams & Co. against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 60

117TH ST, n s, extends from 7th Av and St. Nicholas Av, —x100; John Bechtold against Henry A. Cook, owner; William S. Hale, individually, or as agent for The Lumber Company, contractor 159

SAME PROPERTY; Derby Lumber Company against Henry F. Cook, owner and contractor 7,627

SAME PROPERTY; the Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company against same 463

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100; John J. Dowling against Akro L. Ratner, owner and contractor 20

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100 x100; Daniel McDougall against Arthur C. Mander, owner and contractor 800

6TH ST, 55 East; Hugh J. Keenan against Mary A. Sedgwick, owner; Joseph A. Farley and McKenzie & Co., contractors 114

65TH ST, s s, 274.11 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; Otis K. Dimock and Martin D. Fink against Joseph Cirrito, owner; John J. Dowlin, contractor 800

LEXINGTON AV, 886; D. Elmer Wood against Albin Wibom, owner; Koerner & Pets, contractors; Anthony J. Obermeier, sub-contractor 112

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, of Freeman St, 46.1x irregular to Intervale Av, x112.5x293.9; Peter G. Arnot against John A. Knox, owner and contractor 3,200

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of College St, 100x100; same against same 2,000

117TH ST, n s, extends from 7th Av to St. Nicholas Av, 99.9x100.11x161.8x 118.5; George MacKenzie against Henry F. Cook, owner and contractor 367

LENOX AV, 625 to 633; Alfred Ellis against M. Levy & Co., owners and contractors; William Rankin, owner 250

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 86th St, 121x100; Murray & Hill against Henry F. Cook, owner and contractor 475

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100x100; David T. Davies on James Rogers to Thomas Morgan $200

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100x100; Rosenberg & Weinberg on Thomas Frazier to Pelham Hod Elevator Company 625

144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, —x—; also n s of 144th St, 98 ft w of St. Ann's Av, —x—; Geacomo Pesciotta on German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 400

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—WILLIAM REIMAN.—George W. Gallinger, assignee of William Reiman, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 1,255 Broadway, filed schedules yesterday showing liabilities of $55,976, nominal assets of $59,634, and actual assets of $35,189.

—GUSSMAN & Co.—Charles H. Gussman, doing business as Gussman & Co., butcher and fish dealer, on Main Street, Westchester, Twenty-fourth Ward, made an assignment yesterday to John W. Bartram. Mr. Gussman has been in the fish business for six years, and in January, 1896, opened a meat market with a partner.

—ANTONIO NACHT.—Joseph A. Davis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Antonio Nacht, who kept a hotel and restaurant at 86 Second Avenue, on the application of the Hilson Company. A week ago he turned over the place to Morris Schwartz, from whom he bought it, and who held a chattel mortgage of $1,500 on the fixtures.

—O'GRADY & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday sold out the stock of dry goods of O'Grady & Co., Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, realizing over $21,000, which was considered a very good price. Other sales were the stock of August Weber, provision dealer at 34 Forsyth Street, and Emma A. Reed, doing business as the Reed Glass Company at 456 West Broadway.

Out of Town.

—C. S. RAYMOND.—C. S. Raymond's jewelry store at Omaha is in the hands of a trustee for Eastern creditors. The bill of sale is for $70,000, and is in full satisfaction of all claims.

—C. F. HOWE.—C. F. Howe, Vice President of the First National Bank at Buchanan, Mich., and an extensive farmer, has made an assignment, with liabilities of $40,000 and nominal assets of $60,000.

—RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY.—The Russell Milling Company, having flouring mills at West Superior, Wis., and at Valley City, Mandan, and Jamestown, N. D., made an assignment yesterday. No statement of the company's condition has been made.

—JULIA LEVY.—Judgment for $8,858 was entered yesterday against Julia Levy, dealer in millinery, of Troy, N. Y., in favor of Hoeninghaus & Curtiss, of this city, for goods sold to her four years ago. She was formerly in the wholesale millinery business at 594 Broadway, in this city.

Judgments.

AARONS, Bertha—J. Oppenheimer $197

AARON, Louis, and John Borry—The People, &c. 5,000

ALEXANDER, Bernhard—Valentine & Co 81

APPLE, Morris—L. and H. Bischofsheimer 157

ASTEN, Peter O—Theodore T. Baylor and another 159

BAESE, Charles—J. Wellinghoff 65

BEAUMONT, Marie F.—F. W. Heinrich.. 66

BELDING, Milo M., Jr.—L. Stieglitz.... 33

BLOOMER, Millard J.—Mary Jardine.... 104

CAMPBELL, John V.—M. Rathbun 538

CAPPIRILLO, Luiggi, and Hermann Gluck—The People 1,500

CASINO COMPANY—G. Bradley 367

CASSIDY, Isabella—Emma M. Mittelstaedt 44

CHUBB, Henry Y.—W. F. Duckworth.... 92

CLAPP, Dwight O. and Ozro W.—R. A. Craig 4,795

COOPER, Charles A.—G. R. Wood..... 249

CROSS, Benjamin F.—L. S. Mott..... 524

CUNEO, Giuseppe—F. Ziegler 563

DAHLMAN, Jacob—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c. 628

DAIBERT, Pauline, and John Hauser—The People, &c. 300

DAVENPORT, William B., as administrator, &c.—E. C. Potter 4,047

DORMAN, Samuel—F. Dietze 2,341

DURKIN, Thomas—Theodore Altschul.... 563

DYETT, Albert H.—T. Haebler and another 346

EBEN, Felix I.—W. E. Brown 96

FIRETAG, Louis S.—L. N. Asiel and others 242

FLANAGAN, John W., and George Ingham C. O. Lyon, as President, &c. 308

FOOTE, Charles E., and William S. Lawton—G. M. Leventritt 36

FRANKE, Edward—Millie Fischer 1,218

FREES, Chauncey A.—The Terminal Warehouse Company, costs 97

GLASER, Frank—L. Dressner 34

GOODSTEIN, David and Harry—The H. B. Claflin Company 1,406

GRAVENSTEIN, Arthur, and Gerson Levy—The Knickerbocker Ice Company.. 85

HAFFEN, John and Mathias, Jr.—W. H. Bacon 459

HARRELL, Charles E.—M. Klein..... 142

HARRIS, Lewis—D. Kronig..... 171

HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY—Hensel Silk Manufacturing Company 355

HEESEMANN, George—Yellow Pine Company 958

HEISSENBURGER, John, and William G. Sonder—Isabella Cohen..... 73

HILTON, Albert B.—M. Rathbun..... 588

HOAG, Eugene A.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company..... 315

HOLMES, Charles W.—Richardson & Boynton Company..... 174

JOHNSON, Reginald P. B.—S. Y. Walker. 491

KEEFUSS, Emily—W. B. Davis..... 197

KLINE, Ira W.—M. Meyer and another.. 320

KRAMRISCH, Charles F.—Mary A. Bradley, administratrix, &c..... 534

KRAUSS, Morris—R. J. Boyd..... 89

LALLY, James J.—O. W. Swift..... 81

LANG, David, and Bernhardt Nathan—William Neely..... 466

LAYTON, Richardson C., and James E. Valentine—T. M. Rochester..... 123

LEVY, Julia—F. Hoeninghaüs and another. 3,858

LOUIS F. FROMER & CO.—L. Goldschmidt and another..... 1,740

MALCK, Joseph—The Mayor, &c..... 189

MALLETTE, Edwin A., and Wilhelmina—G. Duryee and another..... 333

MAXWELL, Charles M.—M. Rathbun.... 365

MAY, Charles—D. H. Sherman..... 2,083

MELLEY, Arthur—Margaret Peel..... 165

MENDES, D. De Sola—J. Katzenberg.... 170

MEYER, Sigmund T.—J. Darmody..... 18

MILBURY, Louis A. W.—S. Fuld and others 54

MILLER, Lemuel E.—G. P. Rockwell.... 3,317

NIELSON, Mary, or Mary Olsen, or Mary Raby—Sarah Levenson 471

NOBLE, William C.—The King-McLeod Company 267

NORRIS, Walter—D. Sullivan..... 526

PONTHEIR, Carlos—A. Wilcox and another 191

QUOSBARTH, Carl L. and Eva—J. Riegler 159

REILLY, John—S. S. Davis..... 199

SAABYE, Oscar A. F.—H. C. Muller..... 74

SPERRICK, Benjamin S.—S. G. Patterson 386

SATTERLEE, Douglas R. and Elizabeth K.—George L. Gillespie..... 425

SAWYER, Flora—The C. & C. Electric Company 971

SHULOF, H. Humboldt—M. Kamber..... 59

SCHMITT, Alexander—F. Maupai..... 223

SCHWABEDISSER, Charles—E. M. Cutler 1,248

SCHWARZWALD, Christian—C. Wagner, (costs) 64

SEYMOUR, Charles A.—St. Luke's Hospital 368

SHANNON, Marie F., or Marie F. Beaumont—F. W. Heinrich 66

SMITH, Alfred A.—F. O. Pierce..... 141

SNYDER, John C. and Emma J.—H. G. Middaugh 72

SOLOMON, Edward L.—H. Schwanawede and another, (costs)..... 85

SPRINGER, Bernhard—H. Elliott and others 277

STANDARD TIRE COMPANY—J. Mc-Cormick 268

SYKES, Jerome—Bridget and Bertha Kenny 242

TALCOTT, James—National Credit Insurance Company..... 344

THE MAYOR, &c., of the City of New York—Henry A. and William L. Peck.. 897

SAME—Same..... 947

SAME—Same..... 528

SAME—Carll V. Smith..... 1,911

SAME—Same, (three judgments)..... 2,153

SAME—V. Braquehais..... 66

SAME—Harrie Fried..... 74

SAME—Lino Martinez..... 139

SAME—Sadie Glanz..... 105

SAME—J. Ruess..... 101

SAME—J. Woodlock..... 178

SAME—J. Durante 176

SAME—A. Grier..... 86

SAME—K. Baust..... 179

SAME—A. Grieco..... 201

SAME—Catharine Greenfield..... 63

SAME—Ida Draheim..... 130

SAME—Herman Herz..... 126

THOMPSON, Minnie J.—M. Hoffman.... 524

THOMPSON, Robert G.—M. Vita..... 136

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of America—J. Pokorny, as administrator, &c. 646

TOHER, Owen—A. B. Hall, Jr..... 663

VALLEY, Francis and James—J. G. Elliott 211

VOGEL, Aaron—M. E. Gallenberg..... 281

WAHL, Emanuel M.—J. F. Sutton..... 71

WALLACE, George W.—J. G. Siegling.... 274

WEISKA, Herman—S. Dobriner..... 29

WOOSTER, Ellis—N. M. Raphael..... 422

YORDT, Emma—Louise Wendel..... 408

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 163—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, claimant, &c., vs. Grace Howard Potter et al.—Argument concluded.

No. 164—The United States vs. Henry G. McMillan et al.—Argued.

Call to-day: Nos. 12, 563, 589, 403, (and 426,) 543, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

57—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 58—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 59—United States vs. Irwin & Sons. 61—Hague & Co. vs. United States. 62—Van den Toorn vs. Leeming. 38—United States vs. Roessler & Haslacher. 54—Ypsilanti Stay Manufacturing Company vs. Van Valkenburgh. 108—Beach vs. Inman. 64—United States vs. Borgfeldt & Co. 65—United States vs. Schwarz.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—17394—Batjer vs. Erhardt. 14790—Daucklieb vs. Magone. 16825—Druckliep vs. Erhardt. 18217—Welsh vs. Erhardt. 9848—Locke vs. Robertson. 9889—Jaffray vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post

SEWALL COLLECTION SALE

MANY EARLY AND RARE EDITIONS FIND PURCHASERS.

The Lord Hampton Copy of the New Testament Sells for $130—Active Bidding on the Virgil List—Sale Closes To-day.

Two hundred and seventy-three lots of the Henry F. Sewall collection of rare books were sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. at their salesroom, 93 Fifth Avenue. The interest stimulated among the buyers by the Shakespeare offerings of Wednesday was continued yesterday by the sale of many early and rare editions of the New Testament, Virgil, and other works much sought by the buyers.

Dodd, Mead & Co. were the buyers of Lord Hampton's copy of the London, 1550, edition of the New Testament, the English by William Tyndale, with the Latin by Erasmus. This is catalogued as a fine, clean copy, with good margins, and was sought by several other buyers. The price paid was $130. The same firm bought a copy of the Antwerp, 1600, edition, "the English Catholic version, set forth the second time by the College at Douay, with additions of one new table of Heretical Corruptions," for $9.

George D. Smith was the purchaser of the Rhemes, 1582, edition, "translated faithfully into English out of the authentick Latin of the English College of Rhemes." Part of this edition was suppressed on account of the voluminous notes. The price paid was $29.

Bidding was more active for the Virgil list, which comprised forty-nine lots. Thirty-four were sold at prices ranging from less than $1 to $145. The remainder will be sold to-day. The following were the principal sales:

Virgilius. Opera cum Vita. (First three leaves mended in the margin, and side margin cut off the last leaf.) John de Vienna, Vincentiae, 1476—$145.

Virgilius. Opera cum Scholiis. Has all the Minor Poems, which without the Scholia. Painted capitals. (Some leaves are slightly wormed.) Persius, of date 1482, bound in same volume. Venetiis, 1484—$130.

Virgilius. Opera. Stephanus, Parisiis, 1540—$31.

Virgilius. The XIII. Bukes of Eneados of Virgill, translated out of Latyne into Scottish metre by Gawin Douglas. (Part of margin of title replaced; last leaf soiled; several leaves stained.) Lond., 1553—$46.

Virgilius. The XIII. Bookes of Aenneidos, translated into English verse by Thomas Phaer, Esquire, and by Thomas Twyne, Doctor in Physike. Lond., 1584—$41.

Many other sales of interest to the bookmen were made. Following are the most noteworthy:

Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Travels. Portraits and plates, (foxed.) First edition. 2 vols., 8vo., original calf. Lond., 1726—$28.

Tacitus. Opera. 8vo, morocco, gilt, tooled all over, by Clovis Eve. Copy from library of Miss Frances Mary Richardson Curter. Aldus, Venetiis, 1533—$40.

Tailor, Robert. The Hogg hath lost his Pearle, a Comedy publickly acted by certaine London prentices. First edition. W. E. Burton's copy. London, 1614—$36.

Tasso. Le Gerusalemma Liberata con le figure di Bernardo Castillo, e le annotationi di Scipii Gentili e di Guilio Guattivina. Engraved title and fine plates to the twenty cantos, by Agostino Caracci. Very rare edition. Dedicated to Fr. de Ferrari. Genova, 1590—$55.

Taylor, John. A Liuing Sadnes, in Duty consecrated to the Immortal memory of our late Deceased albeloued Soueraigne Lord, the Peerles Paragon of Princes, Iames, King of Great Britaln, France, and Ireland. Wood cut title. Blank leaf at beginning and at end. Fine portrait of King James, by Killan, inserted. London, 1625—$23.50.

Terentius. Comoediae Sex et Vita. Editio princeps. Painted capitals. Six leaves mended in the blank parts. (The earliest edition, wit had ato in 1471.) Sunderland copy. 1470—$52.

Thackeray, William M. Henry Esmond. Three vols., crown 8vo, half morocco, marbled edges. First edition. London, 1852—$9.

Tofte, Robert. The Blazon of Jealousie, first written in Italian by Benedetto Varchi, translated with speciall notes by R. T., gentleman. London, 1615—$22.

Tighe. Mrs. H. Psyche. Post 8vo, red morocco, tooled and gilt in Groller pattern by C. Lewis. First edition. London, 1805—$34.

Trumbull, John. Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters, from 1756 to 1841. With designs by the author. Extra illustrated with 164 portraits, views, &c., extended to two vols. 8vo, morocco extra, by Pawson & Nicholson. New York. 1841—$60.

The Second Part of the Pilgrim's Progress. Dr. Laing's copy, in whose catalogue it is attributed to Bunyan. Edinburgh. 1684—$44.

Turner, J. M. W. Turner and his Works, by John Burnet and Peter Cunningham. With illustrations etched by Burnet. Extra illustrated with 124 portraits and other prints, (including a Turner etching.) Prints cost over $85. 4to, levant morocco, uncut, leather joints, by R. W. Smith. London, 1852—$54.

Tusser, Thomas. Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry. (In verse.) corrected and newly augmented. (Dunn Gardner's copy.) London, 1638—$23.

Valerius Maximus. Factorum et Dictorum Memorabilium libri XX. Sunderland copy. Philip Laulgnia, Mediolani. 1478—$31.50.

Van Dyck. Iconographie de Antoine Van Dyck, d'après les recherches de H. Weber, par le Dr. Fr. Wibiral; avec six planches representant de vieux filigranes (water marks of all papers used in prints by Van Dyck or contemporary engravers,) 8vo, levant morocco, uncut, by R. W. Smith. A very fine copy, extra illustrated with the portrait etchings by Van Dyck and a large number of those after him by Bolswert, Vorsterman, De Jode Pontius, Neefe, Meyssens, and others. Fine impressions, some in first state. (100 plates.) The prints cost Mr. Sewall over $200. Leipsic and London, 1877—$53.

To-day will be the last day of the sale.

THE CONTROLLER'S CIRCULAR.

Bankers of This City Had No Open Criticism to Make.

When Controller Eckels's circular to Presidents of National banks, promulgating the rule requiring Directors to acknowledge by "individual signature" cognizance of the affairs of their banks was received in this city, bank officers had no open criticism for it. Few would talk of the matter at all. They said that from what they had heard it was generally commended.

An undercurrent of gossip brought different information. It was, in substance, that such Directors of National banks as were not offended by the idea that the circular whipped them into line as quasi-delinquents held that in New York, at least, such precautions were unnecessary. And this mainly by reason of the rigidly accurate reports insisted on by and furnished to the Clearing House Association every week.

Harris C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, said: "I have nothing to say. It is merely a clerical matter, and has no importance except what the newspapers have given it."

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, declined positively to be quoted as being "interviewed." He said, however, that it was not, possibly, intended that the rule should apply to New York National banks, because of the strict requirements of the Clearing House which have recently been applied to affiliated banks which clear through members.

He could not, besides, understand how Directors could be fettered to declarations, and had not been able to see how the rule would operate in the case of a Director who might wish to take a trip to Europe. Besides, an accurate knowledge of a bank's business is not generally had by every Director. Under the rule, the Directors' signature might by some be considered as little more than an "attest."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "We're not ready to talk about this yet. The matter is being properly considered."

A Director and officer of the Bank of North America said: "This new rule has been before our Directors, and so far as I know they approve of it, and I do not see why they should not approve of it. All there is to it, as I understand, is that when the Controller writes to a bank that an Examiner has found something, this letter is to be read to the Directors, and knowledge of the subject on which it treats is to be acknowledged by them. The Controller merely wants to know that they know."

E. D. Randolph, President of the Continental Bank, said: "Of course the department has a right to make what rules it chooses to make, and I see nothing in this one that should provoke the slightest displeasure. I have no comment to make on it."

The Nashville Exposition.

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition is to be opened at Nashville May 1, 1897, and will continue for six months. In order that New York may be worthily represented there, a commission was appointed by the Governor to look after the interests of the State. This is headed by John C. Eames, and with him are associated Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, George F. Kunz, Algar M. Wheeler, and several other gentlemen who are well known in business and social circles. The commission has just issued a circular explaining the benefit which may come from participation in the exposition, and asking all who care to make an exhibit to correspond with the Director General, Major E. C. Lewis, at Nashville.

Three Girls Almost Suffocated.

Three young women had a narrow escape from suffocation by coal gas yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. Christopher McCabe, 163 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. They are Mary McCabe, twenty-one years old, a daughter of Mrs. McCabe, and two friends of her own age, Mary and Addie McGoff. Gas from a small stove in an adjoining room escaped during the night because the dampers had not been properly set. When Mrs. McCabe went to call the girls at 6:30 o'clock in the morning she found them unconscious. Surgeon Bodden of the Norwegian Hospital was summoned, and after several hours' hard work brought the young women back to consciousness and out of danger.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST, 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS tired of living alone desires another bachelor (or congenial married couple;) positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located on lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire a luxurious home and will moderately share expenses address Post Office Box 2,168, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST, 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A French boarding house for couple; near elevated station. 115 West 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; city reference. Smith, 205 West 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; first-class city reference. 241 West 46th St., janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; strong, active woman; will be found responsible and quiet; pertaining to her business; three years' city reference; lady can be seen. 223 West 35th St., ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business; city or country; best references. Call, for two days, 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker; city references; last employer seen. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands her duties in all branches; full charge; references. 639 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and do coarse washing in a private family; twelve years' references. 302 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a neat, tidy girl as first-class cook; willing to go in the country; best city reference; no cards. 844 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; would do housekeeping; good reference. J. E., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By French girl as plain cook; no washing; good references. 70 University Place.

COOK.—By first-class cook for dinner parties by the day. Address care Schuster, 529 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, to do light housework or up-stairs work and plain sewing. Call or address, two days, care of Mrs. Tully, 235 East 28th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; private family; good references. 210 East 40th St., first flat.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent private family laundress, with city reference. 208 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; personal reference. 128 West 50th St. Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; best references. 108 East 52d St., Oinor's bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small family; takes butler's place. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Girl would like work by the day or month as seamstress in a private family. J. C., 74 8th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress; private family; city reference. 358 West 36th St.; ring McClane's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Swedish young man in family where parlormaid or some assistance is given; height, 5 feet 5 inches; best references; leaving on account of family going South; present employer can be seen. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 815 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; age, 28; in private family; thoroughly competent; highest personal references. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Strictly temperate; willing, honest, and of neat appearance; first-class city reference; wages, $50. Address, by letter, 14 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. A., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; competent and reliable servant; sober and clean; first-class references. Lasserre, 980 6th Av., tailor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; age, 31; city reference. Curl, 331 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; references. Valet, Box 139, 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By a young colored man as waiter and useful man; best references. Emerson, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BACHELOR'S SERVANT.—Englishman; 34; city references; able to take care of apartments and wardrobe and cook. H. B., 270 West 23d St.

FURNACEMAN.—By colored man; furnace to tend; windows; willing, obliging. Moore, 218 West 29th St.

MASSEUR and MEDICAL GYMNAST.—Graduated in Sweden; will treat patients at their residence; rheumatism, dyspepsia, poor circulation, &c. G. Ohnell, 407 West 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—To sick or invalid gentleman; best city reference from doctor and last places; willing, sober; would travel; American, 329 3d Av.

WANTED—A position to travel; familiar with the toy, notion, and stationery trade; either salary or commission. C. W. F., Box 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A fully competent Swedish or German girl for general housework in family of three adults; must be good cook and laundress, and willing to go to city 150 miles from New York; references required. Call at Hotel Albert, 11th St., corner University Place, on Friday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.; ask for housekeeper.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

Parties will leave New York at frequent intervals for

JAMAICA,

sailing from Port Tampa in the Plant Line steamer and making complete tours of 16 days each on the Island of Jamaica.

Send or call for special illustrated book which gives full particulars.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St.,
Union Sq., West. New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed plazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED Per week, $21 and upward.
Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address

WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Italian lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten. Primary. Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and eighty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (384.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (282.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for Imagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. $30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. $31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Australia with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. $31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.

Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer

TOURS TO EUROPE.

Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties.

THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, 828 Chestnut Street.
BOSTON, 332 Washington Street.
Established over half a century.

Winter Cruise of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK, from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Jan. 28, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Mch. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.. MIOWERA, March 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. †HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | †Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 26th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10A.M. | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10A.M.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10A.M. | Normannia, June 3, 10A.M.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK...Feb. 10 | NEW YORK...March 3

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curaçoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | Westland, Feb. 17, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 25
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Jan. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Saturday, Jan. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

AGREED TO BY ALL THE CONFERREES EXCEPT ONE.

Stringent Restrictions Against the Admission of Aliens Who Do Not Promise to Make Good Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An immigration bill has been agreed upon by all the conferrees of the Senate and House, except Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Chairman of the House committee in charge of the subject. He has not yet formally stated that he would not sign the report, but his associates do not expect him to do so. The full text of the measure reads:

"Be it enacted, &c., that Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All persons, physically capable and over sixteen years of age, who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native or resident country; but a person not so able to read and write, who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age, and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age similarly qualified and capable.

"Sec. 2. For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered, uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants, in double small pica type.

"These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officers the words printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law.

"The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing. If in any case from any unavoidable cause the foregoing slips are not at hand for use, the inspection officers shall carefully and thoroughly test the ability of the immigrant to read and write, using the most appropriate and available means at their command, and shall state fully in writing the reason why the slips are lacking, and describe the substitute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

"Sec. 3. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws, shall apply to the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this act.

"Sec. 4. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of record of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

"Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act. Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deckhands, or other employes of vessels, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggagemen whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their runs, or to boatmen or guides on the lakes and rivers on the northern border of the United States.

"Section 6. That any violation of the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this act by any alien or citizen shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding one year, or by both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Provided, that all persons convicted of a violation of Section 4 of this act shall be deported to the country whence they came.

"Section 7. That notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury may permit aliens to enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

"Section 8. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there, who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

"Section 9. That any alien who shall, in violation of this act, or any other existing law, secure entry into the United States without inspection or examination, or through mistake, misrepresentation, collusion, deception, or fraud, may be taken into custody by the properly authorized immigration officers within thirty days after the facts become known to them, and such alien, upon a special inquiry at the most convenient place, conducted according to Section 5 of the Immigration act of March 3, 1893, shall be dealt with as provided by law for alien immigrants upon their first arrival.

"Section 10. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1897."

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Not So Accurate at Long Range as the Old Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Gen. Ruger, in General Orders from Governors Island Headquarters, has published the report of Col. Thomas Ward, Department Inspector of Small Arms, with his indorsement.

Col. Ward says that the new magazine rifle, .30 calibre, has not, until th's year, been thoroughly tested under service conditions. The year's practice clearly demonstrated that in firing the new arm's accuracy diminishes as the range increases. As compared with the old Springfield rifle the modern weapon is found to be more accurate at short ranges, less so at mid ranges, and much less so at long ranges.

"Indeed, the results of the firing at long ranges," says the report, "have been so discouraging that many officers look upon it as a waste of ammunition, and recommend that only those making a very high percentage at short and mid ranges be advanced to firing at 800 to 1,000 yards; some advocating that the 1,000-yard range be entirely eliminated in individual practice on account of its demoralizing effect upon the men, inasmuch as they become impressed with their utter helplessness at that range.

"The bullet of the new magazine has been shown to be highly susceptible of deflection by wind, &c. Allowance for influence of wind or the course of the bullet is attained by the soldier at any range by 'holding off' the objective; with even a moderate wind blowing across the line of fire, it is necessary at and beyond the 500-yard range to hold entirely off the target. In the theoretical instruction of the recruit he is taught how to aim at the object it is desired to hit; when he comes to practice, however, it is necessary to instruct him not to aim at the object, but to aim at something entirely different, and that by doing so he may hit the object. This anomaly is appreciated perhaps even more keenly by the old soldier, educated to the niceties of the Springfield rifle sight."

However, the flat trajectory and great penetration have immensely increased the danger space, and ordinary trees will no longer offer immunity from bullets. In regard to speed, it was found that in the excitement of action, jamming and clogging would be frequent; that men will continue firing after the magazine is empty, and that while five shots can be rapidly fired from the magazine, the Springfield is more rapid for twenty-five shots. It is also claimed that the use of the magazine begets careless or reckless shooting, while the single-loader entailed deliberation and a more accurate aim.

Col. Ward strongly recommends building a target range somewhere in the vicinity of New York City which will be available for the use of all troops stationed in New York Harbor. The experience of the past year has shown that target practice on any of the reservations around New York must necessarily be attended with great risk of life and limb. This also applies with but one or two exceptions to every artillery post in the department. Some provision should be made for small arms practice at Fort Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The use of the ground at Marshall Hall, Md., has not been sanctioned by the War Department; the reservation at Fort Washington, Md., has been examined, but does not afford a suitable rifle range; the cost of constructing butts at Washington Barracks for short-range practice would be very great and would not insure entire safety.

THE PRESIDENT'S LENIENCY.

Two Pardons Issued and Requests for Many Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Applications for clemency have been denied by President Cleveland in the cases of William W. Waite, Virginia, assault; James A. Reffert and Ellen Reffert, Kentucky, violating the pension laws; Frank L. Turner, Kansas, counterfeiting; Thomas A. Robbins, Missouri, conspiracy; Hiram Anderson, Texas, selling liquor without a license, and Arthur J. Pennington, Indiana, counterfeiting.

The sentence of Lewis Nowlin, convicted in West Virginia of removing spirits illegally, has been commuted from $200 fine and three years' imprisonment, to the imprisonment only. Bud Creek, Arkansas, sentenced in 1893 to three years' imprisonment for selling liquors to Indians, and R. H. Freeman, Tennessee, convicted of failure to erase marks from spirit bottles, have been pardoned.

No Woman Wanted for the Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A question of woman's rights has been raised in the War Department, and is likely to cause discussion. The Civil Service Commission recently advertised to fill a fifteen-hundred-dollar vacancy in the Adjutant General's office, requiring knowledge of five modern languages, typewriting in these languages, proofreading, library methods, and other qualifications. Miss Maud Stalnaker of Washington, D. C., a lady of unexceptionable character and accomplishments, was the only person who passed the examination, and she was duly certified for the position; but the appointment has been rejected on the ground that the department does not desire to have a woman in the place.

Deepening of Oyster Bay Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Major Adams, Corps of Engineers, is adverse to the deepening of the harbor of Oyster Bay, New York, at Government expense. He thinks it should be done by private enterprise, and Secretary Lamont concurs, and has so informed Congress.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Their Relations Discussed by Assistant Secretary McAdoo at Dinner of the Newark Board of Trade.

NEWARK, Jan. 21.—The annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade was given to-night.

The principal address was delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, who responded to the toast "Business and Politics." Mr. McAdoo said in part:

"Through all ages we have heard of the conflict between labor and capital. Of late years, and especially in the United States, there seems to be a phase of this contention and antagonism between what, for the lack of better terms, we call business and politics. The trouble seems to be that politics, which of itself is a sort of business as conducted by us, exacts too much of business, and business in return expects too much of politics. Business deals with facts and actual conditions, and it has litttle time to examine theories, even when they are right. The cry of business when it is wise is to be let alone. Politics, on the other hand, with sharp contention between rival parties and rival politicians, has always an eye open for novelty and change if they seem to come at all in the limits of practicability and popularity.

"For a sick business world, business itself would never prescribe anything but medication. Politics, pressed hard, would not hesitate to use the surgeon's knife.

"While this is pre-eminently the age of concentration, centralization, and consolidation, both in politics and business, yet, unless we can educate the heart of man as well as his head, the State is sure to go wrong. In the war between collectivism and individualism, even with the advancement of the former, still the individual must always be considered. The walls cannot be strong if the units that compose it are weak. If justice and truth are to prevail as the foundations of order and law, the citizen, whether a politician or a business man in the limited sense in which these terms are used, must answer each for himself to his conscience and the higher powers as to how he has discharged his obligations and made use of his opportunities toward his fellow-men.

"It is a well and widely advertised fault of politics that it is inclined to be too latitudinarian, at times impracticable, and probably too sentimentally catholic. Would it be true, on the other hand, to say of business that at times it is narrow where it should be broad, mechanical where it should be human, selfish where it snould be generous and philanthropic, and personal where it should be national?

"What, you ask, is the remedy for this apparent antagonism between business and politics? My friends, as best I can see, it follows the old worn path of the golden rule, which, in laying down the rule by which we shall be guided in our dealings with our fellow-man, embraces our duty to our country and to all mankind collectively."

Responses were also made by United States Senators W. J. Sewell and James Smith, Congressman Mahlon Pitney, and Mayor Seymour.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SPEAKS.

He Says Business Is now on a Sound Foundation.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 21.—Andrew Carnegie was the guest of the city of Johnstown to-day, and received a hearty welcome. To-night Mr. Carnegie delivered an address at the Opera House. In speaking of the relations between capital and labor, he said the rich and the poor were interested equally in the maintenance of the same money standard.

"We need not inquire whether it be gold or silver," said Mr. Carnegie, "but if it were for the interests of the poor that the silver standard should be adopted, it would also be for the best interests of the rich, and vice versa. If the laborer is prosperous, then is the employer prosperous."

In regard to the slow revival of business, Mr. Carnegie said he thought the people expected too much, or too early recovery. The conditions, however, he thought, were most favorable, and business upon a whole was upon a sound foundation.

"Unless some surprise is sprung upon the country," said Mr. Carnegie, "nothing can hold it back from a period of general prosperity, especially since the enormous product of gold continues to flow upon us. It is now double what it was ten years ago, so that our friends the bimetallists will have no reason by and by for urging any change in the standard."

EDMUNDS ON ARBITRATION

THE EX-SENATOR HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE TREATY.

He Takes Up and Disposes of the Various Criticisms Made Against the Convention in Very Short Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Jan. 19 sent the following letter to ex-Senator Edmunds:

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1897.

My Dear Sir: At a conference of a few gentlemen this morning on the subject of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, now pending in the Senate, the principal objections that have been suggested were called to our attention.

Remembering your long service in the Senate, and probable acquaintance with the subject, I wish to ask your views in relation thereto, if you are willing to give them.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES C. HARRISON.

Mr. Edmunds replied to this letter as follows:

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1897.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of yesterday concerning the arbitration treaty, and am very willing to answer your inquiry, if my opinion is of any interest to you.

The three principal criticisms of the treaty are:

First, That it commits this Government to submitting to arbitration questions that may arise in connection with the Monroe doctrine. With sincere respect for the gentlemen who, it is said, have suggested this objection, I think that it is quite unfounded, and that those who have advanced it must have failed to observe the careful language used in the treaty. The words upon which the criticism is based are found in Article IV., as follows: "All other matters in difference, in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under the treaty or otherwise." What, then, are "rights against the other"? In the theory of the municipal state and of all its autonomy the rights of one citizen against another are essentially and exclusively those things that the law of the State enjoins upon each in regard to the other. This is the whole definition. Precisely the same is true in international law and the centuries of intercourse between nations. This, I believe, all writers on natural law and international law agree in.

To illustrate these propositions: I take it that the United States has no rights against Great Britain in regard to her operations in Abyssinia; nor would she have any rights against us if we were to attempt to share in the partition of Africa. In the case of Turkey, if we were to seize the whole of Asia Minor and establish peace and order there, (as the British have done, in substance, in Egypt,) we should have invaded no right of any power except Turkey. The same is, of course, true in respect of our relations and conduct with the States of the Western Hemisphere under the Monroe doctrine, or under any other policy that we may think it just to adopt. It was, then, the clear and perfectly understood distinction between the rights of one nation against another and their interests and policies in regard to other nations that doubtless led to a separate treaty in regard to the Venezuelan question, for both Governments knew that the affair could not possibly come within the scope of the general treaty. You will see, therefore, that the phrase of the treaty which is criticised is the most apt possible to mark the boundary of arbitration, and that it leaves the Monroe doctrine unaffected.

The second objection is the fear that the treaty may affect our attitude in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, in which the interests of the United States are so deeply concerned. What I have already said disposes of that solicitude; I have not time to go into detail about it.

The third, and last, objection I have heard, is the supposed danger of leaving it to any European power to name an umpire in certain contingencies. It is enough to say that, so far as our considerable experience has gone in such matters, we have never had occasion to complain of the action of any sovereign in naming an umpire or in deciding a dispute. In the great arbitration treaty of 1871 we agreed that three members of the Geneva tribunal should be named by three sovereigns—two of them European; and that if any or all of these sovereigns should fail to name these members, the King of Sweden should name them all. And, in the same treaty, we did not hesitate to submit the very important question of our boundary on the Pacific coast to the Emperor of Germany.

I am an intense supporter of the Monroe doctrine. I believe the building of the Nicaragua Canal under the auspices of the United States to be of urgent necessity. I believe most earnestly in international arbitration to the utmost extent that civilized, just, and self-respecting nations can go; and I most earnestly hope that the Senate will ratify the treaty as it is proposed, as the first step—very great and auspicious—toward the attainment of peace among nations. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

A BLOCK TO ARBITRATION.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill in the Way of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There is a chock-block in the way of the arbitration treaty in the Senate.

Senator Morgan made that known this afternoon near the close of the session, when he repeatedly directed attention to the importance of disposing of the Nicaragua Canal bill before "other matters of importance to the whole country" should be taken up, and plainly told the Senators that it would not be worth while to attempt to put through any such legislation until the canal question is voted on one way or another. He directed attention to the fact that the Nicaragua bill had been taken up by a vote of 2 to 1, showing its popularity in the Senate, and in that statement he was moderate, as the exact vote was 36 to 14.

Mr. Morgan will endeavor to keep the Canal bill before the Senate until it is disposed of. This is for two reasons. He is determined that the bill shall be passed if the Senate is not against it, and by passing it there will be such a declaration of independence against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Secretary Olney says is still in force, that should the arbitration treaty be approved, it would be certain that the status of the United States would not be affected by or submitted to arbitration under the treaty just negotiated for the settlement of international disputes.

Mr. Morgan would prefer to establish the status of the United States first, and then talk about arbitrating other differences.

Senator Vilas accomplished a feat that every Senator regards as wonderful. He drove Stewart of Nevada out of the Chamber. In a controversy that began between them, Vilas, who was objecting to hasty action on the Nicaragua bill, rallied the silver Senator sarcastically and repeatedly, and Mr. Vilas, in the very best of humor, but very keenly, at last referred to the Silver bill legislation and the filibustering of Stewart and other opponents of the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. In one answer to Stewart, he alluded in elaborate language to "that alleged homicide committed twenty-four years ago," when Stewart, apparently losing his temper, frantically protested against reference to that subject, and presently left the Chamber in apparent disgust.

The policy of delay in postponing consideration of the Arbitration convention by the Committee on Foreign Relations until next Wednesday will be continued by the advocates of the Canal bill.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It Is Said to be Well Guarded by the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Controverting the criticism of the new general arbitration treaty made in some quarters, that a European ruler, under its terms, might be called upon to settle questions involving the Monroe doctrine, it is pointed out at the State Department that territorial matters are to be governed wholly by Article VI. of the treaty, which stipulates a final "award by a majority of not less than five to one" of the six arbitrators appointed by the Supreme Courts of the two countries.

Article X., which names the King of Sweden to appoint an umpire in case the arbitrators fail to select one, specifically by its own terms relates wholly to arbitrations under Articles III. and V. Article III. is restricted to claims of $500,000 or less, each country having one jurist as arbitrator.

Article V. is restricted to matters exceeding $500,000, "provided such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims." Matters involving the Monroe doctrine or any territorial dispute can only be determined by a vote of five to one of the arbitrators originally selected by the two countries, and no reference to aliens of both countries has been contemplated.

Connecticut Indorses the Treaty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—The following resolution regarding the arbitration treaty with Great Britain was adopted today by both houses of the Legislature:

"Resolved, That this General Assembly heartily approves of the principles of arbitration between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the settlement by arbitration of difficulties which may arise between said nations, and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators of this State at Washington."

France and Arbitration.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Levi Mirman, a Radical Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, intimated to-day that he would shortly question M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to what negotiations had been or were being carried on with the United States looking to the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration.

LEGAL NOTES.

ITS CALENDAR IS CLEAR.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court did not sit yesterday, the last case of the January enumerated calendar having been heard on Wednesday. This is the first month since the creation of the Appellate Division that it has gone entirely through the calendar for the term.

***

QUESTION OF LIFE ESTATE.—Michael Berninger gave all his real and personal estate by his will, to his wife, giving her right to sell any or all of the real estate, if she saw fit, and use the interest derived from the proceeds for her support. By subsequent clauses he gave to his adopted daughter, Sarah Schmeig, after the death of the widow, all of said estate for her own use and benefit forever, and directed that if this daughter should die in his lifetime, the executrix must sell the real estate, if not already sold under the former authority, and invest the proceeds for the children of this daughter. In a suit by Sarah, the daughter, against Christian Kochersberger and others, to set aside a conveyance of the real estate made by the widow, Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Queens County, decided that the widow took only a life interest, and as to the remainder she was made a trustee for the daughter and her children.

***

THE EMPLOYER NOT LIABLE.—An action brought by William Valis for $25,000 damages from William K. Vanderbilt for the loss of two fingers resulted, on the trial before Justice McAdam and a jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in a dismissal of the complaint. Valis, who was employed on defendant's farm at Oakdale, L. I., was ordered by his foreman to saw some boards, and the loss of his fingers was due to his want of experience in operating the buzz saw. Justice McAdam held that, as plaintiff knowingly assumed the risk of his dangerous task, he could not recover.

***

LOCATION OF A SALOON BUILDING.—Frederick Zinzow, as Trustee of the German Trinity Church, in Albany, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for the revocation of a liquor-tax certificate issued to Peter Schmidt, upon the ground that material statements in the application for the certificate were false, and that Schmidt was not entitled to hold the certificate. The controversy arose principally as to whether Schmidt's premises were, as he alleged, 56 Elizabeth Street, in Albany, or 64 Alexander Street, and whether the building on Alexander Street, of which petitioner was Trustee, was a building occupied exclusively as a church or a schoolhouse. Justice Chester granted the application, holding that a building which is situated on the corner of two streets is a building on one of the streets as well as on the other, and the prohibition against the carrying on of the liquor traffic therein within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse applied, notwithstanding that the entrance was on another street. The Court decided also that the owner, who was carrying on a saloon in that building at the time of the passage of the excise law of 1892, by quitting the business and leasing the premises to a tenant, who obtained a license and afterward carried on a saloon business there until May 1, 1896, had lost the exemption from the restriction in the law of 1892, and that the licenses to the tenant were, therefore, improperly granted, and the traffic in liquors was not lawfully carried on there at the time the liquor-tax law took effect.

***

A GIFT IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.—In May, 1895, Phebe Steenberg, then over eighty years old, having a few days previously been severely injured, called for her bankbook from her sister's custody and gave it to an old friend, saying it was "Amelia's property," Amelia being a stepdaughter and also a niece. Shortly thereafter she sent for the book and said to her friend: "I want you as a witness to show that this bankbook belongs to Amelia, and I give it to her." Then she took up the bankbook and handed it to Amelia, and said: "Let Mrs. Filkins take it back with her until called for by Amelia." Then the old lady said she was confident she would not be here very long. Mrs. Steenberg had made a will about a year previously, in which she gave the money represented by the bankbook to her sister. In a suit by Amelia S. Callanan, the stepdaughter, against Margaret C. Clement, the sister, to recover the amount, Justice McLoughlin, in the Saratoga Special Term of the Supreme Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that what took place was a good delivery to Amelia, and that there was a valid gift causa mortis. "Every element," he says, "necessary to establish such a gift is here present—contemplation of death, a clearly expressed intent to give in present, delivery of the subject matter, and death of donor without revocation of the gift."

***

DUTY OF CONDUCTORS TOWARD PASSENGERS.—In a suit by Mary Greenthal, as administratrix, for damages from the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, for the death of Joseph Meyer, a passenger on one of defendant's trains, who was shot by a lunatic named Graeter, a recovery by plaintiff was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, on appeal. The defendants contended that the court on the trial improperly admitted testimony by a lady passenger on the same train, of a conversation she had with the conductor shortly before the shooting, in which she expressed fear of Graeter, as to his sanity. She said to the conductor, who was also shot and killed, "I am afraid of that man," and then he told her that two or three weeks before he had brought Graeter down in the car from Fort Worth, handcuffed, and that he was violently insane. The appellate tribunal holds that the conversation being with the conductor in the discharge of the latter's duty to passengers, was admissible as part of the res gestae. The Court said: "The passengers in the car were under the care and protection of the conductor. If he knew, or had reason to believe, that Graeter was a dangerous lunatic, it was his first and highest duty to take proper action at once for the security and protection of his passengers against the violence of the insane man. Failing to discharge this first and highest duty, it was clearly his duty to communicate to the passengers the facts within his knowledge which showed or tended to show that they were riding in the car with a violently insane man, who was under no guard or restraint, to the end that they might themselves take suitable precautions for their safety."

DOCTORS DISCUSS PHTHISIS

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE CONSIDERS ITS ERADICATION.

Isolation Not Unanimously Indorsed—Strengthening of Those Most Liable to Infection Suggested as the More Rational Plan—Misleading Statistics.

Papers read at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, last night, on the tubercle bacillus, led to a discussion which touched upon the recent action of the Board of Health relating to the isolation of patients suffering from tubercular consumption and the requirement that physicians report all such cases to the authorities.

One of these papers was by Dr. Irwin H. Hance, on "A Further Study of Tubercular Infection of Dust." It set forth the results of inoculating guinea pigs with dust gathered from public conveyances, from hospitals, and from tenement houses in which there were or had been consumptive patients. As summed up by Dr. Hance, his experiments convinced him that domestic and personal cleanliness renders the danger of infection much less, that the circulars of instruction of the Board of Health on the subject has done a great amount of good, and that the isolation of patients was advisable.

Papers by Dr. S. A. Knopf and Dr. E. C. Trudeau treated of sanatoriums for consumptive patients. Dr. Trudeau asserted that exercise was not so desirable as was generally supposed, the slightest excess, indeed, being injurious and working with surprising rapidity against the ability of the sufferer to resist the disease. He insisted, however, on the greatest amount of exposure to the outside air, even in inclement weather, and at low temperatures.

In the discussion Dr. H. M. Biggs commended the recent action of the Board of Health and also its former actions concerning the requirement of renovation of houses or apartments as soon as vacated by consumptives. He displayed a table showing that deaths from consumption in the city of New York had decreased in the last three decades about half, the greatest decrease being in the last decade. The accuracy of these statistics in showing a decrease of fatal cases was questioned on the ground that they covered, for the first decade, a much smaller and more thickly populated district than for the later periods, when the city limits have been increased and healthier and more open areas included. It was also pointed out that now, more than formerly, patients in the last stages left the city and died elsewhere.

Dr. Egbert Le Fevre took the ground that the Board of Health was disposed to go too far. As set forth in Dr. Trudeau's paper the disease was infectious and communicable, but not contagious, and the patients were to be considered. Already there were numerous and powerful reasons why deaths from consumption were frequently not so described on death certificates, and fear of isolation among surviving relatives would increase this evil. He thought the true way to handle the disease was to encourage clean living and constitutionally fortify people against it. A good deal of the discussion about the disease was in the nature of a "scare."

Dr. J. E. Stubbart of the Loomis Sanitarium of Liberty, N. Y., took about the same ground as did Dr. Le Fevre, contending that the most intelligent fight against the disease consisted in strengthening those who by constitutional weakness or thorough unfavorable conditions were most liable to infection.

A paper was read by Dr. Henry J. Piffard on "The Preparation of Blood for Microscopical Examination."

HEALTH BOARD CRITICISED.

Medical Profession Surprised at Order Relative to Pulmonary Consumption.

The Medical Record, in its issue of tomorrow, will comment as follows on the recent action of the Board of Health with respect to persons suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis:

"The profession of this city will be surprised to learn that the Health Board has finally declared that all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, public or private, shall be reported to its sanitary bureau, on the plausible ground that the disease in question is pronouncedly dangerous to public health. With every desire to interpret the motives of the board in the most liberal spirit, the conviction forces itself upon us that the compulsory step taken is a mistaken, untimely, irrational, and unwise one. The medical profession is not yet prepared to indorse the radical measures proposed.

"While admitting that pulmonary tuberculosis in a very limited degree may be contagious, that the public should be properly educated in regard to the demonstrated causes of infection, that the spitting nuisance should be abolished, and every reasonable means should be used to the end of preventing the spread of the disease, it appears evident that the advisers of the board have assumed, in the present instance, a position so far in advance of the general opinion of the profession as to the real necessity of the measure that a serious question of authority may be brought to the surface of general discussion.

"This latter will be a matter to be deplored, inasmuch as the profession has generally, in questions of ordinary policy, seconded any laudable endeavors of the board to stamp out dangerously infectious diseases. The real strength of the board depends upon such backing, but when the line is drawn too tightly, when too much authority is assumed, and too many orders are given, a reaction is likely to occur. The argument upon which the action is based is very much one-sided, and calculated, in the interest of a few of the workers in the board, to alarm the public unduly, to place a large number of patients under public jurisdiction, and to inflict unnecessarily extra burdens upon the medical attendant.

"The real obnoxiousness of this amendment to the sanitary code is its offensively dictatorial and defiantly compulsory character. It places the board in the rather equivocal position of dictating to the profession and of creating a suspicion of an extra bid for public applause by unduly magnifying the importance of its bacteriological department. It would be a cause of much regret if such an opinion should take deep root, as it would tend to offset the effects of very much good work already done in the laboratory. We can trust only to time to see how the order will be carried into effect.

"The objections which will be most naturally raised will be those referring to the personal liberty of the patient, the disposition to superintend the physician in his management of a case, the reflection upon his judgment in assuming that an order is necessary to compel him to exercise the ordinary precautions against the spread of any disease, and the possibility in the near future of prescribing for his patient according to mandatory rules based solely on bacteriological research.

"The profession as a whole has watched with jealous eye the encroachments of the board upon many of the previously well-recognized privileges of the medical attendant, and the order in question is likely in certain quarters to arouse active antagonism rather than to court that cordial support which just now is most needed by all concerned."

Charles A. Dana on Socialism.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 21.—In University Hall to-night, before an audience of 2,500 persons, Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun, delivered, for the first time, a lecture on the socialistic movement in this country between the years 1835 and 1850. The speaker was introduced by his old friend, Dr. Angell, President of the university, and throughout the lecture many of the points made and anecdotes told were spoken directly to the President.

BROOKLYN POLICE SHAKE-UP.

Commissioner Welles Said to be Contemplating Sweeping Changes.

The police of Brooklyn stand in fear of a general shake-up of the force on Feb. 1. Persons who stand close to Police Commissioner Welles said last night that these fears are justified.

The last general transfer of Captains and Sergeants was made by Commissioner Welles only a few months ago, and the force had settled itself with the conviction that nothing more would be done for a long time.

It is said that Commissioner Welles is dissatisfied with the lack of severity shown by some of the Captains and Sergeants in their treatment of gambling houses. He also has several other grievances, and it is believed a sweeping change of Captains, Sergeants, and desk Sergeants will be made at the end of this month.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS.

Contests Prevent Republicans from Making Permanent Organization.

The first meeting of the Republican County Committee for this year was held last night in the hall of the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, because the headquarters of the committee in West Thirty-eighth Street are not big enough to accommodate the new body.

In calling the committee to order Chairman Lauterbach expressed his gratification that the Republican vote cast in this city at the last election had increased the number of the County Committee from 132 to 215 members. The contests of Kilboy and Garvin in the Second District and Amasa Thornton and Mr. Manchester in the Twenty-fifth District prevented permanent organization.

On resolution the consideration of these contests was referred to special committees, which will be named to-day by Chairman Lauterbach, who was unanimously elected temporary Chairman of the committee.

There was considerable amusement when Abraham Gruber nominated Mr. Lauterbach for temporary Chairman. F. S. Gibbs moved that the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Lauterbach, and the Secretary, then being the presiding officer, was obliged to declare that Mr. Lauterbach was unanimously elected temporary Chairman.

"Excuse my modesty," said Mr. Lauterbach.

C. J. Butler, one of the delegates from the Twenty-seventh District, protested because Dr. E. V. Buck's name was not read first in the list from his district. He said that Dr. Buck had been elected leader. Mr. Lauterbach ruled that this was not a matter which should be considered by the committee when it was only in temporary organization.

Ex-Assemblyman Halpin of the Ninth District, of which National Committeeman Gibbs is the leader, called the attention of the members to the meeting of the Civil Service Progressive League, which will be held to-night at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Halpin said that the object of the meeting was to put "common sense" into the civil service. He promised that all members of the committee who attended would have seats on the platform.

A resolution offered by ex-Judge Ernest Hall "heartily congratulating Thomas C. Platt upon his election to the United States Senate" was adopted, with much cheering.

Some of the district leaders said that they proposed to keep Mr. Lauterbach in the temporary Chairmanship until the Greater New York charter has been adopted. Mr. Lauterbach insisted last night that he would not again accept the permanent Chairmanship.

A Blaine Club Reception.

The Blaine Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held its annual reception last night in the Lenox Lyceum. E. K. Camp, Frederick Gross, Henry Burrill, W. J. McEwen, and W. H. Coyle were the Committee of Arrangements, Assemblyman P. H. Murphy floor manager, and Job E. Hedges Chairman of the Reception Committee. There was a large attendance. Among the guests were Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Port Warden Robert Miller, John H. Cunner, Amasa Thornton, Abraham Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Platt, and Gen. Satterlee of the Governor's staff. Members of the Board of Aldermen and of Republican clubs throughout the city were included in the invitations. Many of the clubs took their banners and added them to the decorations of the hall.

SCIENCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The Admirable Business Results Shown by the Equitable.

The annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, published elsewhere, is calculated to command unqualified admiration from those versed in the science of life assurance. Owing to the fact that the books of this company have been closed a month earlier than usual, the results given are practically for eleven months instead of twelve. Notwithstanding this fact, in all substantial respects the improvement shown is on the same scale of strength and prosperity which has been the characteristic of the Equitable's previous reports.

The management of this company, from its organization, has given the key to progressive and skillful management in the whole line of the life assurance business, but the special advantage of the Equitable to its patrons is, that while it has been uniformly conducted with tremendous vigor, none of the safeguards which experience has proved essential to permanent security have been relaxed in the slightest degree. The Board of Directors of the Equitable comprise the names of fifty-two of the most successful business men in this and other communities. Its officers have had long experience in the business. Strength being the most essential condition of permanence, the great surplus fund of over $43,000,000, held by the Equitable for the benefit of its policy holders, and altogether unapproached by any other company, ought to be a conclusive proof to all of the advantage of its contracts. It is learned that the business of this company will be prosecuted during the current year with renewed vigor.

The examination of the details of the Equitable's statement will prove of great interest to those who wish to keep informed of the progress of financial enterprises of the greatest magnitude and success. The Equitable was organized July 26, 1859. It now has over $915,000,000 of outstanding insurance, assets of over $216,000,000, and a surplus of over $43,000,000.

This is its record at the end of a period of less than thirty-eight years. Its growth is shown by the following items gathered from its last published report, and the financial statement just issued:

GROWTH IN SURPLUS.
(At intervals of ten years.)

December, 1859	$96,154
December, 1869	319,755
December, 1879	5,550,505
December, 1889	22,821,074
December, 1896	43,277,179

Surplus (especially in times such as these) is the item of first importance to the investor in life insurance, and in this item the Equitable outranks all competitors, including the companies older as well as those younger than itself.

GROWTH IN INCOME AND OUTSTANDING INSURANCE.

	Income.	Outstanding Insurance.
December, 1859	$22,707	$1,144,000
December, 1869	6,268,392	134,223,801
December, 1879	8,347,081	162,357,715
December, 1889	30,393,288	631,016,660
December, 1896	45,011,058	915,102,070

Such growth in prosperity and solidity, especially in view of the comparatively short period covered, is unprecedented.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Surgeon General Tryon has been promoted to the highest rank of the Naval Medical Corps, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Medical Director Henry M. Wells.

—Chief Engineer J. Entwistle is ordered from the Boston to the Olympia as fleet engineer of the Asiatic station on relief of Chief Engineer G. B. Ransom, who is detached as Inspector of Machinery of Gunboat No. 10, and ordered to the Boston by steamer of Feb. 13, in turn relieved by Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Matthews, who is detached from the New York Navy Yard for the purpose. These transfers have been necessitated by the collapse, while on duty, of Chief Engineer George J. Burnap, who will be invalided home as soon as he can stand the voyage.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The stiff, old-fashioned parlor, with its stately frigidity, no longer dominates the household. Our furniture meets modern needs. Beauty, grace, comfort, and utility are combined in our drawing-room chairs and *pieces de resistance*.

Economy in the present bargain prices adds another charm, and shows you that it is wise to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOROSIS HAS ITS DINNER

LARGE PARTY ENJOYS THE FEAST AT THE WALDORF.

Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth Welcomes the Guests